

# South Wales miners threaten to strike

South Wales miners will strike on January 21 unless the British Steel Corporation shelve proposals to cut production at Port Talbot and Llanwern. The warning was given yesterday by the Wales TUC, which hopes its action will be followed up throughout Britain. The miners say the "real battle" is now over jobs, not pay.

## Bitterness increases over coal imports

From Tim Jones Cardiff  
A warning that South Wales miners will strike in 11 days' time unless the British Steel Corporation abandons its attempt to cut down production at Port Talbot and Llanwern was given yesterday by Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Wales TUC.  
Announcement of this hard line reaction to the corporation's proposals came after a meeting of the Wales TUC's general council which was attended by representatives of the major industrial unions.  
After the meeting Mr Wright said: "The coal and steel industries in Wales will close on January 21 and we hope the action will be followed up throughout Britain."  
The meeting, the unions said, the strike would go ahead unless the BSC shelved their cutback proposals for at least two years while a committee of inquiry investigated the running of the company.  
They also demanded that BSC's top management be suspended and replaced by a caretaker management.  
Any action taken by the miners would be protectionist as well as fraternal for they claim that any major cutback in steelmaking in Wales could threaten 21 out of 36 pits and three million of 4,000 of their members out of work.  
For months miners' leaders in South Wales have been forecasting the "real battle" would be over jobs, rather than pay, and the rank and file members are in a militant mood.  
The miners have become increasingly bitter over the continued importation of coking coal from the Continent, America and Australia which BSC purchases at between £10 and £14 a ton more cheaply than they can buy it locally. The miners say the foreign coal is heavily subsidised.

Yorkshire moves: Plans to extend the national steel strike in the Sheffield and Rotherham areas were announced by the South Yorkshire strike committee last night, Ronald Kenshaw writes.  
Mr Ted Thorne, strike committee secretary, said they were to call upon members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in engineering plants and foundries to join the strike.  
He said: "We want to widen and deepen the strike and we are building up a relationship with the engineering industry to that end. We expect ISTC members in the private sector to come out on strike with us."  
The strike committee were last night making plans to send flying pickets to Dover where Mr Thorne said, steel was still being shipped.  
The first South Yorkshire pickets are planned for tomorrow. Alloy Steel Rods, of Stevenson Road, Sheffield, a company jointly owned by the British Steel Corporation and the private sector company Arthur Lee, will close the plant, putting out of work up to 150.  
Two more men were arrested from the picket line at Hadfield East Works yesterday for obstruction and threatening behaviour. They will appear in court today. Six men similarly charged appeared yesterday, pleaded guilty and were given conditional discharges.  
All the remaining British Steel workers who are not taking action were expected to join the strike after their pay talks broke down last night.  
The 35,000 craftsmen rejected an offer similar to that made to other workers and executives of nine unions are to be recommended to strike, with the exception of safety operators and apprentices.

## CBI's pledge to back steel pay resistance

by Peter Hill Industrial Editor  
Britain's employers yesterday pledged their full support for the British Steel Corporation in its dispute with steel industry unions. The Confederation of British Industry also warned of the serious consequences which would follow the strike, now in its second week.  
In a tough and uncompromising statement on the steel strike, Sir John Methven warned that the country would flood with imports and many thousands of jobs would be lost if the strike continued.  
Sir John's statement, the first since the strike began, followed a top level meeting of representatives of the steel industry, including the BSC, which is a CBI member.  
"I have been warning for many months that we in Britain cannot afford to pay ourselves more than we earn. Our members fully understand that BSC is running at a loss and that it cannot pay out in wages money that has not been earned from the production and sale of its products," Sir John said.  
While most companies had sufficient stocks to maintain production for some weeks, Sir John said, this did not mean that the strike would not have serious consequences if it continued. Many companies were struggling to recover from the situation under review and noted that there had already been evidence of unreasonable and sometimes violent picketing.  
"It was precisely for this reason that the Government have introduced the Bill to limit picketing to a strike's place of work. To some this left seven dead and 500 injured on an anniversary of religious mourning and revolutionary martyrdom."

Other steel strike news, page 2  
Letter, page 15

# 63 mosque attackers beheaded in Saudi towns

Beirut, Jan 9. Sixty-three people were beheaded by the sword in Saudi Arabia today for attacking the Great Mosque in Mecca last November.  
The biggest mass execution in recent Arab history was carried out at dawn in eight Saudi cities under a decree issued by King Khalid.  
A statement by the Interior Ministry listed those executed as 41 Saudis, 10 Egyptians, six South Yemenis, three Kuwaitis, and one each from North Yemen, Sudan and Iraq.  
They died in the public squares of Mecca, Medina, Riyadh, Dammam and four other cities for their part in a carefully-planned assault which left about 200 dead.  
Only one week after the force of some 700 Muslim extremists stormed the Great Mosque, riots involving Shia Muslims were reported to have swept the country's oil-producing eastern province.  
Arab diplomats in Beirut said that the Saudi Shites, who constitute a minority, had taken their cue from Iran, where the departure of the Shah changed the balance of power in the oil-producing Gulf. Saudi Arabia's rulers have left little doubt that they see the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as another threat to the region.  
Today's statement said that King Khalid had ordered the executions after a *Fatwa* (religious ruling) had found them guilty of deliberate killings.  
"God almighty has ordered us to kill those who fought us at the... mosque and tried to disperse us and revolt," the decree said. As for those whose offence was not as big... they will not die but be imprisoned."  
The decree said jail terms would be announced later for people who had distributed weapons and undertaken guard duties after the attack.  
The Interior Ministry said that an unspecified number of women who distributed food, water and weapons to the attackers during two weeks of fighting for the mosque would be imprisoned for two years during which they would receive religious education.  
Teenage boys involved in the attack would be sent to reformatories.  
According to official Saudi figures, more than 120 Saudi soldiers, 75 rebels and 25 pilgrims died in the attack and the subsequent fighting between regular troops and extremists in the vast network of 130 storerooms and tunnels under the building.  
In an interview with the leftish Beirut newspaper *Al-Safir* published today, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia said that the mosque attack had "no political implications or internal overtones".  
But it raised important questions about the efficiency of the security forces in a country where all meetings outside the mosque are banned.  
Prince Fahd said in his interview that "the incident has not affected stability in the country. There is no doubt that the kingdom is proud of its stability and the strength of its government."  
"What happened here (in Saudi Arabia) could have happened anywhere else," Reuters.

# Driving with a Soviet Army convoy towards Jalalabad, where fresh battles are reported Afghan resistance proves tougher than Russia expected

From Robert Fisk Kabul, Jan 9  
The Afghans looked on with out emotion as the wind tugged at their orange and green shawls and gowns. The snow spread across the road and drifted at their feet. It was two degrees centigrade below zero but they had come out to watch the Soviet Army convoy hum past on the great road east to the Khyber Pass.  
The Russian crews, their fur hats pulled down low over their foreheads, glanced down at the people and smiled occasionally as their armoured personnel carriers splashed through the slush and ice on the mud road. Half a mile further on, Soviet military police in canvas-topped jeeps waved them into a large convoy in which Soviet T-62 tanks and tracked armoured carriers on transporter lorries raced along the Jalalabad highway. We were in no doubt that they were headed for the Khyber Pass.  
We travelled with them for more than 10 miles, our car jammed between Russian tanks and troop carriers, the young soldiers watching us from beneath their furs and steel helmets as the snow blew across the road. Every half mile, troops of the Afghan Army stood on guard beside the dual carriageway and five miles out of town the convoy passed through a Russian checkpoint. Two Soviet soldiers standing to attention in long, splayed coats of dark green.  
The Russians moved fast. Even the tank transporters travelled at over 50 miles an hour and sometimes overtook each other in the semi-blizzard, forcing civilian traffic to use the other carriageway and at one point almost crushing our car between a Soviet Army lorry and a tank.  
All morning, there had been rumours of a new battle at Jalalabad between the Russian Army and Afghan tribesmen and the convoy was no surprise. Throughout the day, the Russians poured armour north as well, into the Salang Pass, where fighting has started again, and over towards the western city of Herat, near the Iranian frontier.  
What the Russians have represented as a move against "counter-revolutionary" elements in Afghanistan is clearly taking longer to complete than expected.  
The American contention that up to 35,000 Soviet troops have now entered the country from Tashkent and Moscow may well be correct. It would not perhaps be an exaggeration to suggest that the true figure was nearer 100,000.  
Just how many casualties the Russians and Afghans have suffered in the present round of fighting is impossible to ascertain.  
The Soviet-built military hospital in Kabul, which also treats wounded Afghan soldiers, was visited by numerous officials during the day and soldiers with arms in slings walking with the aid of sticks or crutches could be seen through the iron fences.  
More ominously, a turbo-prop Aeroflot aircraft was parked at a remote corner of Kabul airport and when I drove close to it this morning a Russian military ambulance had parked next to a loading ramp at the front of the fuselage.  
Other Afghanistan news, page 8

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Jan 9  
President Carter told a group of congressmen last night that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the gravest threat to world peace since the Second World War. "It became my responsibility to take action that would prevent the Soviets from making this invasion with impunity," he said.  
"There is no doubt that the Soviet's move into Afghanistan, if done without adverse consequences, would have resulted in the immediate move again and again until they reached warm-water ports or until they acquired control over a major portion of the world's oil supplies."  
The threat to peace, in Mr Carter's view, is that the Russians may now attempt to roll up the whole Middle East. The embargo on the export of grain is not likely to stop them, but is seen as a show of American determination. Increases in American defence expenditure and the movement of American forces into the Middle East will carry greater weight.  
President Carter summoned 80 members of Congress to the White House for what is promised to be the first of a series of such briefings on the Iran and Afghanistan crises. He told them that the invasion of Afghanistan was much more serious than the Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.  
Those were already Russian satellites, over which the Russians were reasserting control. Afghanistan was an independent state, even though it had close links with the Soviet Union, and the occupation amounted to forcible annexation to the Soviet block.  
Speaking about Iran, Mr Carter said that the real difficulty in obtaining the release of the

hostages was that there was no effective government in Iran with which the United States could negotiate. The "students" who controlled the American embassy were, he said, no more than terrorists.  
President Carter: "More serious than Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968".

## Soviet action 'the worst threat since world war'



President Carter: "More serious than Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968".

## American dockers to boycott Soviet ships

From Frank Voel Washington, Jan 9  
American dockers said today that they would boycott all Soviet ships and all cargoes bound for the Soviet Union until the "Russians get out of Afghanistan".  
Mr Thomas Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, which has 16,000 members and controls 40 ports on the US east and gulf coasts, said he was trying to convince West Coast and Canadian dockers to take similar action. He said that the boycott would cost the Soviet Union "hundreds of millions of dollars".  
The Administration moved ahead with its efforts to develop economic ways of retaliating against the Soviet Union's actions in Afghanistan. However, it became increasingly clear today that President Carter is going to face a tough time from US farmers over his decision to block the shipment of 17 million tonnes of maize and wheat to the Soviet Union. Administration officials are quietly contacting West European and Japanese Government officials to discuss joint economic ways of influencing the Soviet Union, while a full-scale review of United States-Soviet trade is being conducted at the Commerce Department. The United States may, for example, press its allies to curb official credits to support high-technology equipment exports to the Soviet Union.  
The Department of Commerce has stopped issuing new licences for export to Russia of high technology machinery. At the same time the American Coast Guard has ordered more surveillance ships to the Bering Sea to ensure that Soviet

fishing in United States waters is restricted, and the Civil Aeronautics Board has announced that from Sunday the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, will only be able to fly two weekly round trips instead of three.  
As grain prices fell on American markets today the farmers announced plans to launch a major lobbying campaign in Washington. Farm groups said they would seek greater production subsidies and higher loan rates from the Federal Government. The Government is considering plans to pay farmers this year to cut wheat and maize production in an effort to support incomes and grain prices.  
The boycott decision by the International Longshoremen's Union was taken without encouragement from the White House. The union's president said that the damage that would be done to the Soviet Union would be substantial and go far beyond the confines of direct United States-Russian imports and exports.  
Mr Gleason explained that about 95 per cent of the cargo on Soviet ships did not go directly to Russia, but to third countries and the boycott would curb Russian shipping in general, while at the same time increase opportunities for United States shipping companies in international trade. The boycott by the union is in addition to a boycott started by the dockers in November of all cargoes destined for Iran.  
Mr Gleason said that the dockers' boycott would not apply to Soviet ships in United States ports that were in the midst of being loaded or unloaded.

## Turkey supports joint response by West

From David Spanier Diplomatic Correspondent Ankara, Jan 9  
Turkey as the Nato country most closely affected by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, is in full agreement with Britain on the need for a strong and concerted response by the West.  
Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, reiterated his conviction that the West cannot afford to let the situation slide, as if nothing had happened, when he met Senator Zeynep Erkinmen, the Turkish Foreign Minister, here tonight.  
Their first round of talks, to be continued tomorrow, concentrated on the latest developments in Afghanistan, and also reviewed the situation in Iran. Turkey would like assistance from the alliance in a number of ways, but Senator Erkinmen made no specific request at their opening talks. Lord Carrington will be seeing Mr Seymour Hersh, the Prime Minister, later in his brief stay here, which is the first stop on a tour of Asian countries.  
It is already clear, however, that Turkey will not be supporting the American wheat embargo. Turkey is already committed to ship wheat to the Soviet Union this year, in a barter deal for oil.  
The amount will be less than last year, however, as the

Russians are experiencing some difficulty, it appears, in maintaining oil exports. Accordingly Turkish imports are being cut by half in 1980, to 800,000 tonnes.  
Turkish officials said: "We would be only too glad to buy oil elsewhere, if you can find us a supplier who can match the price of \$24 (£11) a barrel set by Saudi Arabia." Because of the difficulty of production in Iran, Turkey cannot get sufficient supplies from its most convenient source.  
Defence cooperation: Turkey and the United States today concluded talks on a new defence cooperation agreement. This ends the uncertainty over their military relations since 1975. (Our Ankara Correspondent writes).  
The agreement is to be initiated, possibly tomorrow, after the documents are reviewed again.  
The defence cooperation agreement, which has been under discussion for nearly a year, covers American military assistance to Turkey, the legal status of United States military installations in the country, and the creation of a joint defence industry.  
The Turkish Government today issued a decree extending for 45 days the "temporary status" granted to the United States bases.

## Israelis warned of dangers from two crises

From Our Correspondent Tel Aviv, Jan 9  
Israelis were cautioned today that United States action resulting from the crises in Afghanistan and Iran may be detrimental to Israel.  
Professor Shlomo Avineri, a prominent political scientist, said Israelis, in their enthusiasm over greater American support for anti-communist forces in the area, should not overlook that these could include Pakistan.  
"That is an Islamic Government which is violently anti-Israel and may be involved in nuclear development."

## Grain ban brings selling wave to US market

From Tony Hilton New York, Jan 9  
A wave of selling orders jammed the wheat, corn and soy bean markets of Chicago when they reopened yesterday for the first time this week.  
Prices opened down by their daily limits. Wheat sold 20 cents a bushel, corn 10 cents a bushel and soy beans 30 cents a bushel. These are the maximum they are permitted to fall in a single day.  
The Commodities Futures Trading Commission had closed the market to give them time to digest the news on the ban of grain shipments to the Soviet Union.  
Brokerage houses with massive orders to sell dominated the day's trading. But very little business occurred as prices locked at the daily limit.  
Brokers were so eager to trade however that they began selling 15 seconds before the market was officially scheduled to open.

Advertisements: Educating engineers; Eurocommunism; Census and race; Features, pages 12-14; Ronald But looks at the political implications surrounding the Olympics; Lord Chalfont talks to the Sultan of Oman; Books, page 9; Anthony Quinn analyses a book of essays to A. J. Ayer; General Sir John Hackett on the Italian campaign; Sport, pages 10, 11; Tennis: Rex Bellamy previews the New York Masters tournament; Rugby Union: Peter West looks at the new Welsh full-back; Skating: Miss Pele becomes Olympic favourite for the slalom; Arts, page 13; John Russell Taylor finds portraiture of unusual penetration in the Ingress exhibition at the V & A; and reviews shows of Cypriot and African art; Obituary, page 16; Sir Charles Curran, Mr Raymond Mortimer; Business News, pages 17-22; Stock markets: Scattered buying orders in a market dominated of stock was enough to send the FT index up 7.9 to 423.5; Financial Editor: Westland emerges from the trauma; unravelling the mystery of gold dealings.

## Bahrain short of Rolls-Royces

Manama, Bahrain, Jan 9.  
Rolls-Royce car dealers in Manama have said they might be unable this year to supply the Bahrain market which shows the biggest sales figure in the world a head of population.  
The last cars in stock, a Silver Shadow and a Corniche, have been sold. Roughly a score of Rolls-Royce cars are taken by Bahrain buyers every year and there are about 200 on the roads here today. Bahrain has a population of 300,000. Eight orders are in hand for Camague models.

## Why Do You Have A Poor Memory?

A FAMOUS international publisher reports that there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement. It works like magic to give you added poise, self-confidence and greater popularity.



Forget facts, figures?

The details of this method are described in a fascinating book, "Adventures in Memory", sent free on request.  
According to this publisher, many people do not realise how much they can influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear or read.  
For example, you need never forget another appointment - ever! You can learn names, faces, facts, figures and foreign languages faster than you ever thought possible. Whole books and plays will be indelibly imprinted on your memory after a single reading. You'll be more successful in your studies and examinations. At parties and dinners you will never again be at a loss for appropriate words or entertaining stories. In fact, you will be more poised and self-confident in everything you say and do. These are only a few of the ways in which you will benefit by possessing a trained memory.

To acquaint all readers with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering, we, the publishers, have printed full details of this interesting self-training method in a fascinating book "Adventures in Memory", sent free on request. No obligation. Simply fill in and return the coupon on Page 16, (you don't even need to stamp your envelope), or send your name and address to: Memory & Concentration Studies (Dept. TSM 2), FREEPOST, Marple, Stockport.

## Joyce Grenfell was to have New Year award

by Frances Gibb  
Joyce Grenfell, the actress and entertainer, was to have been made a Dame of the British Empire in the New Year Honours List, but she died before the Queen and her name was removed, it was disclosed yesterday.  
Had she died a few days after the honour, which Miss Grenfell heard about shortly before her death from cancer on November 30 at the age of 77, would have been published. The list stands after it has been approved by the Queen.

## Sir Charles Curran dies

Sir Charles Curran, BBC director-general from 1969 to 1977, died yesterday after suffering a heart attack shortly after Christmas. He was 58.  
Sir Michael Swann, ITC chairman, and Mr Ian Trethowan, director-general, said: "His death robs international broadcasting of one of its most distinguished and brilliant personalities."

## Report annex was news to Dr Owen

Dr David Owen, who referred evidence on the Bingham report on Rhodesian sanctions-busting to the Director of Public Prosecutions, only discovered yesterday that the Government made public an annex to the report three weeks ago. The former Foreign Secretary thought it extraordinary MPs were not told, but made no comment on the DPP decision to take no action in the scandal. Page 2

## Tabriz riot kills 7

Supporters of Ayatollah Shariat Madari fought revolutionary guards loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini in Tabriz where a day-long riot left seven dead and 500 injured on an anniversary of religious mourning and revolutionary martyrdom. Page 8

## New technology pact

Industrialists and trade union leaders at the National Economic Development Council reached broad agreement on the urgent need for new technology. Page 17

## Mrs Gandhi set to form government

President Reddy is expected to receive Mrs Gandhi today and ask her to form a government after her landslide victory in the Indian election. Mrs Gandhi is now assured of 350 seats in the new Lok Sabha. Page 7

## Toeing Moscow line

France's Communist Party, alone of all the West European parties, is toeing the Soviet line on Afghanistan and has turned its back decisively on Eurocommunism. This has earned Mr Georges Marchais Moscow's favour. Page 6

## Nkomo protest

Lord Soames is facing mounting criticism over his decision to continue to allow the deployment of security force auxiliaries in Southern Rhodesia. Mr Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front associated itself with a protest sent earlier by Mr Mugabe, the Front's co-leader, to Mrs Thatcher. Page 6

## Aswan reckoning

The harmony that has been established between Mr Begin and Mr Sadat at the Aswan summit is likely to be strained when they turn from the Soviet threat to bilateral matters. Page 8

## National body to train engineers sought

The creation of a national engineering authority to bring about a revolution in the education and training of British engineers is recommended in the report into the profession. The intention is to match the best of our foreign industrial competitors. Page 3

## Colleges £3m appeal

The University College at Buckingham, Britain's only private university, is appealing for £3m to stay free from political interference. The college wants the money to provide accommodation, libraries and scholarships for more students. Page 6

Air crash, tender: A foam tender, costing £150,000 to fight airliner fires was demonstrated at Cardiff. 3  
Disabled: The TUC says employers should be compelled to take on more disabled people. 4  
Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 20, 23-25; Property, 20; Personal, 25, 26

## Mrs Gandhi set to form government

President Reddy is expected to receive Mrs Gandhi today and ask her to form a government after her landslide victory in the Indian election. Mrs Gandhi is now assured of 350 seats in the new Lok Sabha. Page 7

## Toeing Moscow line

France's Communist Party, alone of all the West European parties, is toeing the Soviet line on Afghanistan and has turned its back decisively on Eurocommunism. This has earned Mr Georges Marchais Moscow's favour. Page 6

## Nkomo protest

Lord Soames is facing mounting criticism over his decision to continue to allow the deployment of security force auxiliaries in Southern Rhodesia. Mr Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front associated itself with a protest sent earlier by Mr Mugabe, the Front's co-leader, to Mrs Thatcher. Page 6

## Aswan reckoning

The harmony that has been established between Mr Begin and Mr Sadat at the Aswan summit is likely to be strained when they turn from the Soviet threat to bilateral matters. Page 8

Leader page 15  
Letters: On Afghanistan, from Mr Kyrie Fitzlyon, and others; on the steel industry, from Mr Martin R. Upham, and Mr Leslie Bear  
Leading articles: Educating engineers; Eurocommunism; Census and race  
Features, pages 12-14  
Ronald But looks at the political implications surrounding the Olympics; Lord Chalfont talks to the Sultan of Oman; Books, page 9  
Anthony Quinn analyses a book of essays to A. J. Ayer; General Sir John Hackett on the Italian campaign  
Sport, pages 10, 11  
Tennis: Rex Bellamy previews the New York Masters tournament; Rugby Union: Peter West looks at the new Welsh full-back; Skating: Miss Pele becomes Olympic favourite for the slalom  
Arts, page 13  
John Russell Taylor finds portraiture of unusual penetration in the Ingress exhibition at the V & A; and reviews shows of Cypriot and African art  
Obituary, page 16  
Sir Charles Curran, Mr Raymond Mortimer  
Business News, pages 17-22  
Stock markets: Scattered buying orders in a market dominated of stock was enough to send the FT index up 7.9 to 423.5  
Financial Editor: Westland emerges from the trauma; unravelling the mystery of gold dealings

|               |        |           |        |              |        |               |        |
|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Home News     | 2-4, 6 | Business  | 17-23  | Letters      | 15, 16 | Theatres, etc | 12, 13 |
| European News | 6      | Court     | 16     | Obituary     | 16     | 25 Years Ago  | 16     |
| Overseas News | 6-8    | Crossword | 26     | Science      | 16     | Universities  | 16     |
| Appointments  | 16, 21 | Diary     | 16     | Snow reports | 11     | Weather       | 2      |
| Engagements   | 12, 13 | Features  | 12, 14 | TV & Radio   | 10, 11 | Wills         | 16     |
| Books         | 9      |           |        |              |        |               |        |







## HOME NEWS

# Revolutionary engineer training proposals seek to match best of foreign competition

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

Revolutionary proposals to bring the education and training of British engineers up to the level of the best of our foreign industrial competitors are put forward in the report of the Finiston committee of inquiry into the engineering profession, published yesterday.

The committee, which was set up two years ago by the last Labour Government under the chairmanship of Sir Monty Finiston, recommends the creation of a national engineering authority which would validate all engineering degree courses in universities and polytechnics, accredit post-graduate training programmes in industry, and register all qualified engineers.

Two new degrees are proposed: a three to three-and-a-half-year Bachelor of Engineering (B Eng) leading after a further two years to the qualification of Registered Engineer (R Eng) and an intensive four-year Master of Engineering (M Eng) course for high-flyers leading again after two years' carefully structured training in industry to the qualification of R Eng (Dip).

Both courses would differ markedly from engineering courses now on offer in that they are more closely linked to industry, as in common at

present, on academic theory and leaving the practice to be picked up in employment, the report says.

The Master of Engineering programme, which the committee suggests should provide for about one quarter of future qualified engineers, would be oriented towards design, synthesis and engineering applications.

It would cover more ground in greater depth than most current undergraduate courses and than the proposed B Eng course, seeking for example to instil a high level of understanding in several engineering disciplines, whereas the B Eng course would concentrate on one broad discipline.

The committee estimates that these changes could add up to 240m to the current £200m annual cost of engineering education in universities and polytechnics. The new engineering authority would cost an estimated £10m a year, and proposed bursaries for engineering students a further £10m, bringing the total cost of its recommendations to £44m.

"This is a price which must be paid to rescue Britain's economy from the doldrums where it now lies, even in these days of financial stringency in the public sector," the committee says.

In order to attract more young people into engineering, the committee recommends that

every engineering student be paid an annual bursary of £250 over and above his normal mandatory student grant and in addition to any industrial sponsorship he may receive.

It also recommends that extra funds for engineering departments in universities and polytechnics should be earmarked so as to ensure sufficient provision for the new courses, adequate staff of the right calibre and experience, and provision of up-to-date machinery and equipment which, the committee says, are badly neglected.

The Department of Education and Science is to invite comments on the Finiston report from about 50 educational bodies.

Sir Alec Morrison, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said that the proposal that university engineering degrees should be validated by an outside body would not cause universities undue difficulties.

However, Mr Laurence Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said that the union rejected the idea of any need to make big changes in university engineering education, apart from the need to lengthen the degree course.

Engineering Our Future, Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Engineering Profession, Command 774 (Stationery Office, £5. Summary of 47 pages available for £2). Leading article, page 15. Business news, page 17.

## Plan shelved for black centre near Front HQ

By a Staff Reporter

Plans to establish a job training centre for young blacks 100 yards away from National Front headquarters at Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, had been abandoned, a public inquiry was told yesterday.

Mr Gordon Rouse, group officer in charge of development control in the London Borough of Hackney, told the resumed public inquiry into the National Front's continued use of its premises that planning permission for the training centre had been granted to a non-profit making organization.

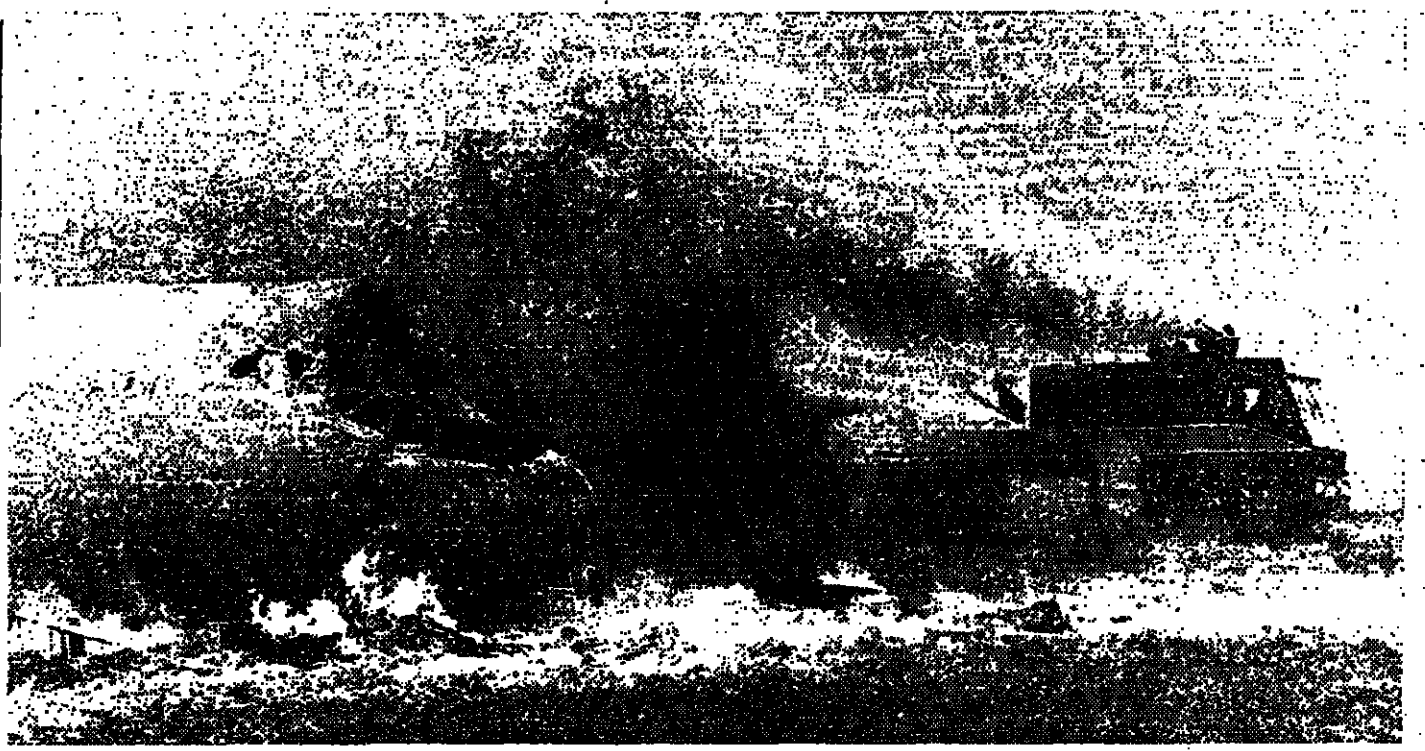
"I have been advised in the last 24 hours by the agent concerned that the organization will not be moving in because of the presence of the National Front in the area," he said.

While it was recognized that purely political considerations could not play any part in reaching planning decisions, in certain cases the identity of a particular occupier could be an essential factor in considering the nature and character of the use.

For this reason on enforcement notice specifically referring to the National Front political party was served.

Mr Rouse said that as the building was formerly used as a wholesale warehouse, but was used as administrative headquarters with printing facilities, he was satisfied a material change in use had occurred for which no planning permission had been obtained.

The inquiry continues today.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

A Javelin fire tender demonstrating its foam fire-power on a Viscount at Cardiff airport.

## Fire chiefs see fast-foam tender in action

From Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent  
Cardiff

Chief fire officers from many British airports, and embassy officials from all over the world were at Cardiff airport yesterday to see how to cope with fires aboard the new generation of large passenger airliners that will enter service during the 1980s.

By the end of the decade, airliners will be carrying as many as 1,000 passengers at a time and the question of how to

extricate them safely if there is a crash is increasingly exercising the minds of international safety authorities.

Opinion among fire officers yesterday was that tenders must arrive at an air crash within 60 seconds if passengers are to stand any chance of being rescued alive. Tests have shown that it takes 130 seconds for a fire fed by kerosene fuel to burn its way through the exterior of an aircraft fuselage, after which it will ignite the cabin interior and furnishing.

An elderly Viscount airliner was set on fire by airport fire-

smoke which will incapacitate passengers trying to escape.

Efforts are being concentrated on containing the aircraft fire by saturating the outside of the fuselage with waves of foam so that the flames take longer to burn through to the interior. To that end, airports are buying fleets of quick intervention vehicles capable of arriving within 130 seconds and able to contain the blaze until heavier fire-fighting vehicles arrive.

A fireman on the roof of the tender directed 10,000 gallons of foam a minute from what looked like an artillery cannon at the blaze, which was put out in a matter of seconds. Other firemen using hand hoses, each pumping 100 gallons of foam a minute, dealt with smaller fires.

men yesterday. While the fuselage was engulfed in fierce flames and black smoke, Cardiff airport firemen arrived in the first of a new generation of aviation fire fighting appliances, a Gloster Saro Javelin crash tender.

A fireman on the roof of the tender directed 10,000 gallons of foam a minute from what looked like an artillery cannon at the blaze, which was put out in a matter of seconds. Other firemen using hand hoses, each pumping 100 gallons of foam a minute, dealt with smaller fires.

## Britons 'want doctors who speak English'

By John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent

Most British people would never be persuaded to accept treatment from doctors who could not speak English, Mr Roland Moyle, Labour spokesman on health, said in London last night.

Mr Moyle was commenting on reports that Mr Rolf Wagenbauer, senior legal adviser to the European Economic Community, had expressed the opinion that language tests carried out in the United Kingdom were wrong, and illegal.

He told the English Speaking Union that any attempt to force acceptance by judicial decision, statutory action, regulations or decrees would be ill-judged, impracticable, disastrous and damaging to Britain's relations with the EEC.

Just over 300 foreign doctors have come to work in Britain since the first movement of doctors within the community began three years ago.

The General Medical Council requires foreign doctors to take the linguistic part of the professional and linguistic assessment board test, within six months of their registration in Britain.

The test is the successor to the temporary registration assessment board test, which examines both the language

ability and clinical knowledge of Commonwealth doctors coming to Britain to work.

All but a few EEC doctors it is understood have passed the linguistic part of the test.

Dr Alan Rowe, chairman of the British Medical Association's EEC committee, said yesterday that the language issue as it concerned the medical profession was still causing great difficulty within the EEC. The matter was largely one of the interpretation of directives and regulations.

One regulation concerning the free movement within the community of workers in general said that where the nature of the employment was such that a high knowledge of the language was essential, an employer could impose a test or examination of ability.

Mr David Smith, senior research fellow in the Policy Studies Institute, reported yesterday in a study financed by the Department of Health and Social Security that possibly one-third of doctors had a "significant linguistic handicap".

The report says that one-third of doctors in the Health Service were born outside the United Kingdom, a quarter of them first qualified overseas and one-third of hospital doctors qualified from medical schools overseas.

The Prime Minister will soon receive a petition signed by more than half the electorate of Wells, Somerset, pleading for the cancellation of a road scheme which, they say, will destroy their tiny medieval city.

Their cry of anguish is a last-minute attempt to stop the building of the inner relief road, approval for which was given in 1978 by Mr Peter Shore, then Secretary of State for the Environment, after a public inquiry.

The protesters, who have formed the Save Wells Community Action Group, are hoping that in view of Mrs Thatcher's commitment to cut public expenditure, she will view Somerset County Council's intention to spend £5.25m on the two-and-a-half miles of road as unnecessary.

The road is planned in three stages, and the council says it is intended to protect the historic and attractive city centre from damage by traffic, especially heavy lorries.

Work on the first stage of the road is due to begin next year, but in order to start the council must obtain permission from Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to demolish some stone walls, about 150 years old, which are very much part of the character of the city.

The action group wants Mr Heseltine to order a public inquiry into the demolition so that the road scheme could get another public discussion.

"The first phase of the road contains four roundabouts and four underpasses, some of which are liable to flood, in its first mile," Mr Bernard Searle, secretary of the action group, said.

"About 20 houses will have to be demolished, many others will need sound-proofing, the old walls and some beautiful trees will be destroyed, other roads will be closed and it will cut the city in two while giving little or no benefit to its inhabitants. Wells does not want this road. It is an expensive and unnecessary scheme."

The group, which has carried out traffic studies, maintains that the amount of traffic is not as heavy as the council contends.

The council denies that and says that the traffic is bad and will get worse.

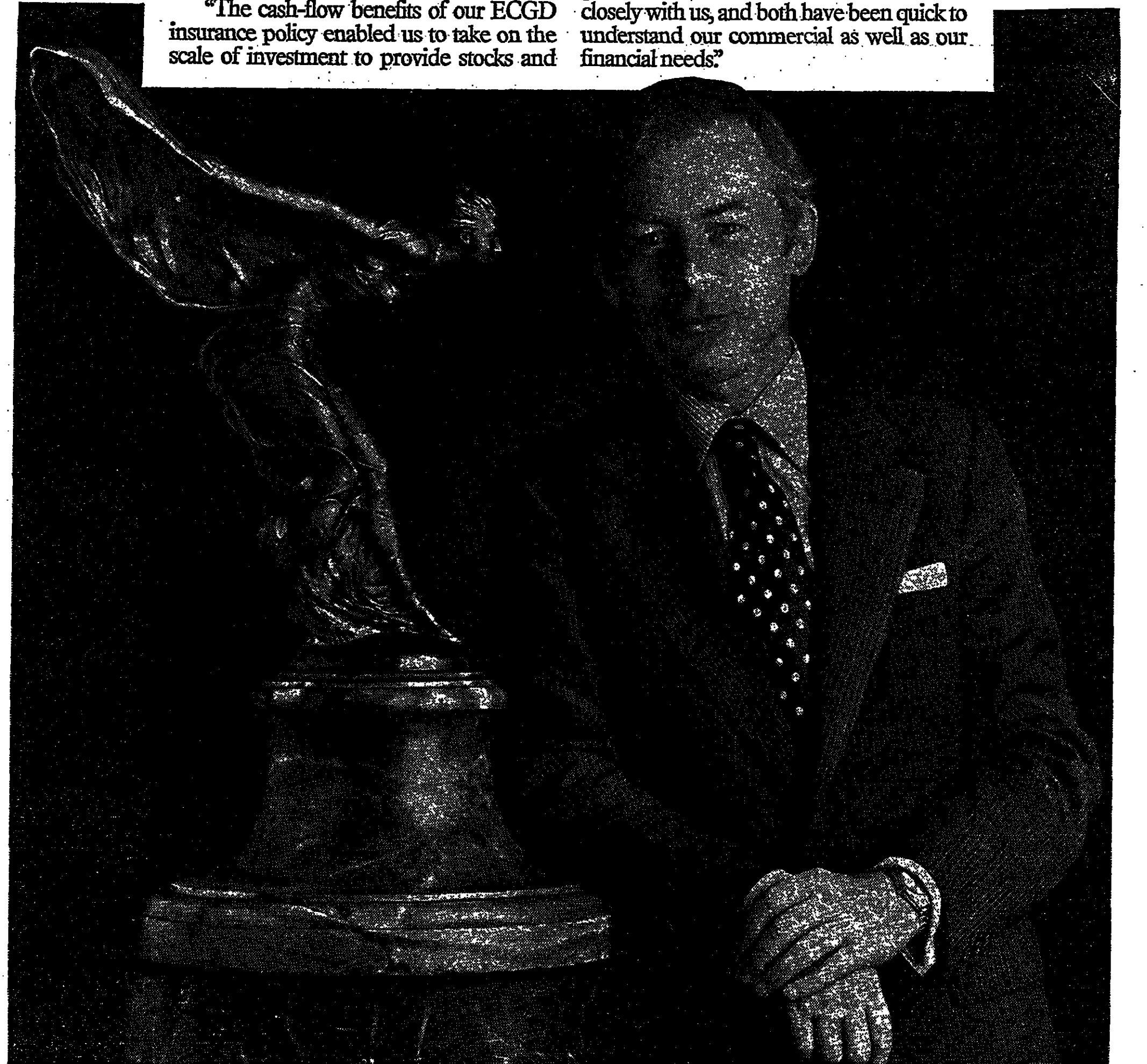
## "WHY OUR EXPORT PIPELINE IS FULL OF CARS-NOT PROMISES"

"Eight years ago we decided to reduce our dependence on home market sales by going harder for exports—especially to North America," says David Plastow, Group Managing Director, Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd.

"The cash-flow benefits of our ECGD insurance policy enabled us to take on the scale of investment to provide stocks and

back-up services so essential to our business, and ensured that we could deliver on time.

"With ECGD backing we've achieved our objective—our car exports this year will approach the £75 million mark, 60% of our production. Throughout this period of rapid growth ECGD and our bankers have worked closely with us, and both have been quick to understand our commercial as well as our financial needs."



ECGD insures from date of contract or despatch of goods. Cover is available for contracts in sterling or other approved currencies for: Continuous sales worldwide of raw and processed materials, consumer goods and production-line engineering goods. Single large sales of capital equipment, ships and aircraft. Construction works contracts. Services. ECGD also makes available: Guarantees to banks providing export finance, often at favourable rates of interest, including project loans and lines of credit to overseas borrowers. Guarantees for performance bonds. Guarantees for pre-shipment finance. Consortium contingency insurance. Cost escalation cover. Tender to contract cover. Cover for investments overseas. For full details call at your local ECGD Office.

To make an appointment or for information contact the Information Office, Export Credits Guarantee Department - quoting reference TY - at Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Cambridge, Bristol, London West End, Croydon or Tottenham offices, or Joan Swales, Information Section, ECGD, Aldermansbury House, London EC2P 2EL. (Tel: 01-606 6699. Ext. 258).

**ECGD**  
INSURANCE FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS.



Back from Poland: Mr Peter Young, a history student at Aberdeen University, who has returned to Britain after being stripped and searched at Warsaw airport while in police custody for seven hours. He said Polish dissident journals and photographs of dissidents were taken from his rucksack. Mr Young, aged 21, senior vice-chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students, and publicity officer for the all-party East European Solidarity Youth Movement, had been to an unofficial conference organized by that movement and by members of the Polish democratic opposition.

## Patchy spread of parenthood classes criticized

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Adolescent boys are as interested as girls in learning more about the care of babies and about family difficulties, but are much less likely to be given an opportunity to do so at school, according to a report from the National Children's Bureau.

The report, published yesterday, reviews the range and growth of parenthood programmes in Britain. It shows that the courses have grown rapidly in the past 10 years, particularly in the wake of widely publicized child-abuse cases.

Preparation for Parenthood, edited by Gillian Pugh (National Children's Bureau, 8 Weyley Street, London EC1V 7DE, £2.85).



## HOME NEWS

## Coroner at Lord Mountbatten inquest urges politicians to make greater efforts for peace

Dr Desmond Moran, the coroner at the inquest in Sligo, Republic of Ireland, yesterday into the deaths of Lord Mountbatten of Burma and three other members of his boating party last August, urged politicians to make greater efforts to achieve peace in Ireland.

He also called on parents and teachers to ensure that Irish history was taught to young people in a way that would create harmony and not hatred.

Dr Moran was speaking after the jury had returned verdicts that all four victims of the Provisional IRA blast died from injuries inflicted by the unlawful explosions.

The inquests were held in Sligo town, 15 miles from the scene of the bombing at Mullaghmore, the fishing village in Co Sligo where Lord Mountbatten had spent his summer holidays regularly during the past 35 years.

Evidence about the deaths of Lord Mountbatten, aged 79, his grandson Nicholas Knatchbull, aged 14, the Dowager Lady Erabourne, aged 82, and Paul Maxwell, aged 15, the boat boy, of Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, were given in detail.

The Mountbatten family was represented by Mr Charles Brown, a local solicitor. The survivors of the explosion, Lord and Lady Erabourne, and their son Timothy, Nicholas's twin brother, were not present.

Dr John Harrison, the Irish state pathologist, said Lord Mountbatten died from drown-

ing after he had been concussed by head injuries caused by the explosion. The Dowager Lady Erabourne, he said, died the day after the incident of cardiac arrest caused by the delayed effects of blast injuries to her lungs.

Nicholas Knatchbull died also from drowning, with head and lung injuries contributing to his death. Paul Maxwell died from multiple injuries.

In each case the jury of six accepted instructions from the coroner to return verdicts that Lord Mountbatten and the other victims were "unlawfully killed by an explosion at Mullaghmore".

At the end of the inquests, Dr Moran said: "It is now unfortunately obvious to us all that outrages of this sort are one of the main problems society has to face in the latter half of the twentieth century."

"I would not be so presumptuous as to suggest that any recommendations I would make here at this inquest would deter men who in the recent past have not listened to pleas for peace from Pope John Paul II on his visit to Ireland."

"However, I believe it is necessary to stress again the great responsibility that parents and teachers of any nation have in the way they interpret history and pass it on to the youth of their country."

"I believe that if history could be taught in such a fashion that it would help to create harmony among people

rather than division and hatred; it would serve this nation and all other nations better."

"It must also be stated that churchmen and politicians have indeed a great responsibility to renew and add to their efforts for peace and harmony on these islands."

"I hope this savage act will unify civilized opinion on both islands to fully reject terrorist activity at all times and to strive for a peaceful settlement, however long it takes."

The coroner also paid tribute to the police, holidaymakers, fishermen and villagers who helped after the explosion.

"Without their clear-headed thinking, and prompt action, the death toll would have been higher," he said.

Dr Moran added: "I extend my sympathy to the family and to the British people." He sympathized especially with Timothy Knatchbull, the surviving twin son of Lord and Lady Erabourne.

Sympathy was also expressed at the inquests by the jury. Their foreman, Mr Patrick Monaghan, said: "It is a sad day for Ireland, and for Sligo in particular."

So far one man, Thomas McMahon, of Co Monaghan, has been jailed for life for the Mountbatten killings. A second man, Francis McGill, of Co Leitrim, was acquitted in November at Dublin's Special Criminal Court, of the murder. Both men have still to face IRA membership charges.

## Cars and TV sets from Japan 'most reliable'

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Japanese cars and television sets have swept the board in reliability surveys published by the Consumers' Association today in *Which?* and *Motoring* magazines.

In the car survey, based on reports from more than 20,000 members, all the Japanese makes mentioned finished among the most reliable. The four top places went to Datsun, Honda, Toyota and Mazda.

Austin-Morris, Ford and Vauxhall, gave average reliability, Vauxhall showing "a consistent trend of improvement."

New Rovers and Triumphs had more faults than average. Reliant and Talbot had "a consistently poor reliability record", but the boozy prize went to the Italian Lancia, whose owners not only had reliability troubles but had spare difficulties and high servicing costs.

The average new car had at least two faults in the first year, including one big one. The most reliable model gave only a tenth of the trouble of the most unreliable.

Despite a marked improvement in the reliability of British and European television sets, Japanese brands were still by far the most reliable. Models manufactured by Japanese companies in the United Kingdom seemed to be as reliable as sets made in Japan.

## Cancer in the 1980s-2: Prevention versus cure

### Smokers resist change of habit

By Annabel Ferriman

It has become fashionable to say that the answer to cancer is prevention. Different cancers have different causes, it is pointed out, and if you could discover the causes you could set about removing them.

Many people believe that that strategy may lead to a reduction in cancer before a cure is found. The two main cancer charities, while still predominantly pursuing basic research, are spending more on epidemiological research, the study of disease patterns, with that in mind.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund (ICRF) started supporting a cancer epidemiology unit at Oxford University in April, 1978, and the Cancer Research Campaign established a chair in epidemiology at the Institute of Cancer Research in Surrey four years ago.

Establishing links between such factors as diet, smoking, air pollution and exposure to some chemicals on the one hand and certain cancers on the other is a highly complicated and expensive business however.

While it is known that women in Japan suffer from breast cancer far less than women in the United States and Britain, for example, no one has yet discovered why; nor does anyone know why in certain parts of China nasopharyngeal cancer is much more frequent than anywhere else in the world.

Mr Richard Peto, reader in cancer studies at Oxford University, a post recently endowed by the ICRF, is following up

the correlation between dietary vitamin A and a non-incidence of cancer. To take the work further, however, requires monitoring a large community in West Africa which cooks with oil rich in vitamin A from the red palm tree.

But lack of funds is not the main obstacle, according to Sir Richard Doll, director of the cancer epidemiology unit at Oxford University.

He thinks the importance of epidemiology is not sufficiently emphasized in medical education, and consequently there is a serious shortage of talented research workers with useful ideas.

Even where clear links have been established between environmental factors and certain cancers, such as smoking and lung cancer, it has proved almost impossible to change people's life styles. A small proportion of professional men have given up smoking in the past five years, but smoking is still increasing among women and working-class men.

Dr John Cairns, director of the ICRF's cell biology laboratories in Mill Hill, points out in his book, *Cancer: Science and Society* (W. H. Freeman and Co, £4.20), that the poorer sections of society "seem to have decided (probably quite correctly) that the life of old people who are poor is not very enjoyable and that it is therefore not worth making sacrifices in one's youth in order to gain a few years at the far end."

The cancer charities have been strongly criticized recently in the *British Medical Journal*

for not spending any of their £15.5m annual budgets on public education. The American Cancer Society and the Canadian Cancer Society, by contrast, each spend 17 per cent of their funds on public education.

Neither Sir Richard Doll nor Dr Cairns thinks that the research charities should move into public education. Sir Richard says that the ICRF, as its name implies, is there to do research. Nobody expects it to provide treatment or set up hospitals, so why should it undertake public education?

Dr Cairns says he thinks that if the fund got into a war with the tobacco companies it would be "wiped out", because its budget was so much smaller than theirs. The fund spent about £7.5m on research last year, whereas the tobacco companies provided more than £2,000m last year in government revenue alone.

He says it is the Government's responsibility to teach the public about the dangers of cigarette-smoking.

Dr Walter Bodmer, director of research at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, said that he found worrying the tendency to put prevention and cure in opposition to each other.

Dr Bodmer said that if the causes could be discovered of those cancers that were environmentally determined, they could not necessarily be removed. In some cases sunlight seemed to be the cause, but that was part of an uncontrollable environment.

Tomorrow: Screening: is it any use?

## Grants for replacing lead pipes sought

By Robin Youngs  
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Consumers' Association, the publishers of *Which?* magazine, call in this month's issue for special grants to help householders replace lead plumbing which carries drinking water.

They say almost two million homes have more lead in their water supply than permitted under new EEC regulations. The EEC directive recommends a limit of 0.05 mg of lead per litre of water, compared with existing World Health Organization limits of 0.1 mg per litre.

Lead, which gets into the body from food and air as well as water, can harm the brain and nervous system if safe levels are exceeded.

In about 700,000 homes lead levels in the domestic water supply are so high that the occupants would regularly exceed all their recommended maximum lead intake from an average consumption of drinking water, the magazine says.

Although the use of lead pipes has declined since the 1940s, the magazine suggests that almost all their recommended maximum lead intake from an average consumption of drinking water, the magazine says.

It says that people with lead piping should run the taps for a minute or two after a period of inactivity to avoid drinking water that has lain in the pipes for several hours.

## BP develops a ship to mop up thick oil spills

By Our Science Editor

A new type of ship is being developed by British Petroleum to help the oil industry to overcome one of the outstanding difficulties of clearing spillages at sea. The vessel would sweep up heavy fuel oils, which, discharged into temperate waters, form a thick black jelly that cannot be recovered by existing surface skimmers and pumps; nor does it break down when sprayed with chemical dispersants.

In fact, heavy fuel oils begin to flow freely only at temperatures near 50°C. They represent about 10 per cent of the total cargo carried in British waters. The development of a vessel for clearing these spillages is in conjunction with a £5m expansion plan this year of the company's oil spill task force.

The main expenditure is on a new emergency centre at Southampton from which equipment and specialists can be sent to an incident involving a BP operation anywhere in the world, and to third parties asking for help. A nucleus of specialists in clearing spillages and in marine operations will be based permanently at Southampton.

Over the past seven years more than 150 people in the various BP companies have

been trained to cope with emergencies. The task force can quickly assemble a team of ecologists, engineers, mariners, lawyers and other experts.

Mr David Mace, assistant general manager, BP Environmental Control Centre, said that in the past 18 months there had been a number of oil spills that raised doubts about the ability of the industry to respond adequately.

As well as a solution to the problem of heavy fuel oils at low temperatures, further developments were needed in the design of skimmers to trap and recover oil in a single operation. Work on this project is being financed by BP and the British and Norwegian Governments.

Difficulties arise particularly in fast-flowing waters, like the Solent, in which oil slips beneath the boom no matter how deep a skirt hangs below the surface of the water. The physics of the movement of surface oil is such that this form of escape occurs at water flows of more than one knot.

Methods for harnessing the oil have been devised which depend on the use of intricate geometry in the shape of the surrounding boom and in manoeuvring the structure to allow for movements of the slick.

## TUC demands employment of more disabled people

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

Employers should be compelled to employ a higher proportion of disabled people under a strengthened quota scheme, the Trades Union Congress has said. The Manpower Services Commission.

Persuasion alone was not sufficient to gain fair treatment for disabled people in the employment field, as most employers accept, the TUC said.

Present high unemployment rates and the increasing length of unemployment among disabled people made the existing quota scheme as relevant now as when it was introduced. What was needed was a strong commitment to the objective of gaining jobs for disabled people, reflected in a statutory obligation with enforcement powers.

The TUC's comments were in response to a discussion document issued last year by the commission. The document pointed out not only that fewer employers fulfilled their quota, but also that it was now impossible for all of them to do so.

The present quota requires all businesses employing more than 19 staff to employ at least 3 per cent registered disabled people. But the drastic decline in the numbers registering—from 936,196 in 1971 to 494,877 in 1978—means that even if all registered disabled people were given jobs immediately, the national rate of quota compliance would rise to only 2.1 per cent.

The TUC pointed out that the commission's own figures suggested that the number of people in the employment field who could register as disabled was nearly three times the number on the registers. It suggested, therefore, that both groups should count towards the quota provided that the un-

registered were handicapped by a specified injury or disease.

The higher number thus taken into account would mean setting a higher quota than the present 3 per cent. There should be a new quota of 4 per cent, subject to review in the light of experience of the working of the new scheme.

The major failure of the scheme has been that it has not been enforced, the TUC said. "By including the unregistered disabled within the quota it would become possible for all employers to satisfy their quota and the scheme would thus become enforceable."

Displacement, resettlement officers should identify the quota for each individual business, based on returns from employers, and apply sanctions against employers who did not meet the quota.

Sanctions would include having to notify all vacancies to the local job centre or employment office, and facing prosecution or a levy to a special fund to provide aid and assistance to disabled people.

The TUC also supported the idea of a new anti-discrimination law for disabled people on a similar basis to the existing sex and race discrimination legislation. The law could be a valuable complement to the quota scheme as well as increasing public awareness of the difficulties faced by disabled people in finding and retaining jobs.

The TUC recognized, however, that there would be difficulties in drafting the law and suggested that draft proposals should be produced as a basis for further consultation.

The proposals should be based on a study of the feasibility of anti-discrimination legislation for the disabled, including an examination of the experience of the sex and race laws, it said.

## EEC survey of flood damage

Three EEC officials yesterday inspected flood damage which affected thousands of homes in South Wales shortly after Christmas. A request for aid was made by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales.

The cost of the floods, the most severe for 20 years, is expected to be millions of pounds.

## Move to stop big chemical plant

An attempt to stop a multi-million pound petrochemical complex being built at Moss Moss, near Brackley Bay, near Cowarth, Fife, will begin in the Court of Session on January 29.

The Aberdeen and Duncraig Bay joint action group is taking legal action against the Secretary of State for Scotland who has granted outline planning for the plant.

# IF YOU CAN'T FIND THE MONEY TO INSULATE YOUR HOUSE, THIS IS WHERE IT'S HIDING.

It may come as a surprise to learn that a percentage of every heating bill you pay could be a complete waste of money.

You're paying for fuel to heat draughts as they creep in from the cold.

Post the coupon, and you could start making savings with some free advice from our booklet 'Make the most of your heating'.

It's the complete layman's guide to economising on fuel without economising on comfort. (It will also tell you about a grant of up to £50 towards loft and tank insulation.)

Don't wait for winter to add yet more waste to your heating bill. Now is the time to act.

With savings on fuel, you'll find that insulation is a bargain. Unlike those bills you've been paying without it.

To: Dept. of Energy, Make the most of your heating, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ. Please send me a free copy of your booklet.

Name

Address

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

T72

## MAKE THE MOST OF ENERGY



# ROVER ANNOUNCE BIG CUTS IN PRIVATE EXPENDITURE.

A Rover is one of the most remarkable cars of this or any other decade.

Rarely has such a powerful, luxury saloon achieved such outstanding fuel economy through such a well-engineered aerodynamic design.

(Even the V8-engined 3500 cruises at over 35mpg\*.)

But never before have such high interest rates and the current credit squeeze made it so difficult for you to consider investing in a new Rover.

Your Rover dealer recognises that.

That's why, between now and March 31st, he is offering new Rovers—2300, 2600 and 3500—at extremely attractive prices.

Buy one during this period and you'll save a considerable amount of money.

Drive it into the 80's and the savings will mount up mile by mile.



 **Rover**  
2300/2600/3500  
Jaguar Rover Triumph

For details of special terms,  
contact your Rover dealer before March 31st.



\*Complete Government Fuel Consumption Figures: Rover 5-speed manual: 2300 urban motoring 17.5mpg (16.1 litres/100km); constant 36mph (50km/h) 36.5mpg (7.7 litres/100km); constant 75mph (120km/h) 31.0mpg (9.1 litres/100km); 2600 urban motoring 16.5mpg (15.3 litres/100km); constant 36mph (50km/h) 38.2mpg (7.4 litres/100km); constant 75mph (120km/h) 30.2mpg (9.4 litres/100km); 3500 urban motoring 19.2mpg (17.4 litres/100km); constant 36mph (50km/h) 38.3mpg (7.5 litres/100km); constant 75mph (120km/h) 27.9mpg (10.1 litres/100km). 5-speed gearbox optional on the 2300. Car shown features optional alloy wheels.



## HOME NEWS

# Private college aims to raise £3m for political independence

By Ian Bradley

The University College of Buckingham, Britain's only private university, is launching an appeal for £3m. One purpose is to insulate the college against future political interference.

The college was set up in 1976, after the idea of an independent university had been made in a letter to *The Times* drawing attention to the increasing dependence of universities on the state. It has 370 students, of whom about 60 per cent are from overseas. Its initial endowment of £2.4m did not meet the full costs of establishing it.

Professor Alan Peacock, who took over from Sir Max Beloff as its principal last week, said: "To fulfil our academic purpose, and to achieve permanent viability, we need to expand to around 750 students."

"We also intend to apply for a royal charter and, before doing so, we must be able to show an adequate endowment. The problem with private institutions is that they can very easily be under-capitalized."

The appeal, which has the blessing of the Prime Minister, includes provision for student accommodation, a central library, and a common room as well as for scholarships and a permanent endowment.

Professor Peacock said that

since the Government was elected the process of recognizing the college for academic purposes had been considerably accelerated. The college's graduate students were receiving postgraduate awards from the Department of Education and consideration was being given to making its undergraduates eligible for mandatory awards. Under the previous Government no such recognition was given.

He said: "I would like to see Buckingham become much less of a political issue, but one can never be sure about the future. The more we have in the way of funds, the more we can insulate ourselves from any political interference."

Mr Neil Kinnoch, Labour spokesman on education, said yesterday that the whole question of privately financed education was being examined by a Labour Party working party. He said: "I am not surprised that the University College at Buckingham is trying to raise money. It appears to be an institution which exists without any justification, educationally, socially or in the cause of liberty."

"I have always believed that the fees which are charged at this university, that of state interference, has been exaggerated to the point of invention."

## BBC defies MP's call to scrap Russian series

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC is to proceed with a 20-part series on the Russian language and people, beginning on BBC 2 on Monday, in spite of an MP's protest yesterday that it was totally misguided in view of Russia's "naked aggression" in Afghanistan.

Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, called on the BBC to "think again" and "scrap this totally misguided idea without delay". He said he doubted if much would be heard in the programmes about the Russian custom of invading defenceless countries or about the culture of their secret police.

The BBC responded by pointing out that the language series, similar to ones in French and German, was completely uncontroversial. The programmes were designed "to teach enough basic Russian to enable anyone visiting that country, for the Moscow Olympics, for example, to make themselves understood in shops, hotels and the Metro."

Mr Alasdair Milne, managing director, BBC television, said it was a carefully planned educational series whose content

was entirely determined by the BBC which had produced it.

Mr Milne invited Mr Trotter to see the programmes, an invitation that Mr Trotter said he would accept.

When the programmes, which are being repeated twice each week, were launched on Monday, Miss Sheila Innes, head of the BBC's continuing education department, said: "Had we been able to read the future, I doubt if we would have chosen this particular time to launch the series, but audiences are intelligent enough to realize that programmes like this are not made overnight."

Mr Trotter said he did not criticize the BBC for preparing the programmes which was quite a sensible thing to do when preparing to visit the Olympics.

"But the Russians have shown, sadly, that they have not reformed as a nation and that they are barbarians. It is terribly important that we are not lulled again into a sense of false security. The only way to prevent a third world war is to realize the threat they present to us."

## Easy to mis-use pension books, court is told

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

Mrs Olive Taylor, a former post office counter assistant, said at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday at the trial of Stuart Dryden, a sub-postmaster, that it would have been easy for anyone to have used pension books dishonestly.

Mrs Taylor, of Stanstead Avenue, Tollerton, Nottingham, who worked at Mr Dryden's sub-postoffice for four years, said that all old pension books were put in a cardboard box beneath the counter, but she did not see what happened to them after that.

Mr Dryden, aged 53, a magistrate and chairman of Nottingham Forest Football Club, of Loughborough Road, Ruddington, Nottingham, is alleged to have obtained orders from the pension books of four old women, including one who had died.

He has pleaded not guilty to 11 charges of the theft involving £118. He has also denied two charges of obtaining £162 by deception, and two of furnishing false information.

She agreed with Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the defence, that anyone could have taken the books, and probably no one would ever have noticed.

Mrs Taylor also agreed that anyone could have made an entry in the book, sign it, and take the appropriate amount of cash from the till. She added: "I have never removed any books myself."

The trial continues today.

## Cyanide dumped illegally at sea, prosecution says

From Our Correspondent Wolverhampton

Deadly cyanide was smuggled out of Britain for illegal dumping at sea by two West Midlands companies, a jury at Wolverhampton Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Richard Curtis, for the prosecution, said the poison and other highly toxic and polluting industrial wastes, went out via Birkenhead. "You are allowed to load only on to ships licensed for waste," he added. "These firms were clearly sending out cyanide and other wastes disguised as legitimate and licensed waste."

The companies systematically broke the law governing the safe disposal of deadly waste, both on land and at sea, he alleged. They did it to get work they would not otherwise have got to enrich themselves and to evade customers who thought they were experts in the safe disposal of industrial waste.

The customers were being cheated because they thought their poisonous waste was being safely dealt with and they were paying a healthy price for the service, Mr Curtis added.

Brasway Ltd and Brasway (Waste Disposal) Ltd, of Leabrook Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, and four other companies, all pleaded not guilty to four charges of conspiracy relating to the illegal dumping of toxic waste on land and sea and to the defrauding of customers.

The trial continues today.

## Official visitor dismissed for TV broadcast on jail riot

By Craig Seton

The Home Office has dismissed Mr Jonathan Pollitzer, an official visitor who spoke on television about a riot at Wormwood Scrubs prison last August.

Mr Pollitzer, who had been a visitor to the prison for three years, refused to resign. He has been told that his appointment has been terminated for a breach of the rules which forbid official visitors from broadcasting on prison matters without the consent of the prison department.

Fifty-four prisoners and 11 prison officers were injured in the Wormwood Scrubs riot, including a prisoner whom he had been visiting. Later, Mr Pollitzer made a television appearance criticizing the handling of the disturbances.

Mr Pollitzer, a writer, said yesterday that he was "unrepentant". "I have done my duty. The Home Office has no public conscience whatever."

He has no statutory right of appeal against the decision, but he said he would fight the dismissal and thought it would be raised in Parliament by sympathetic MPs.

He still wants an independent inquiry into the riot. There was a conspiracy of silence about official violence in prisons, he said.

Miss Mary Douglas-Scott, a voluntary associate working with the probation and after-care service who visited the prison and also appeared on television, Home Office said that she would not be assigned a new prisoner because of her over-involvement in her case work.

An inquiry into the disturbances at Wormwood Scrubs is still being conducted by Mr Keith Gibson, the prison department's south-east regional director. Mr William Whitehead, the Home Secretary, is to make a statement to the Commons when it is completed.

## WEST EUROPE

# French party deserts Eurocommunism and toes Moscow line

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Jan 9

The French variety of Eurocommunism and its expression, the Union of the Left, now seem well and truly defunct after the French Communist Party, alone of all the West European parties, toed the Moscow line on Afghanistan.

In a weekend statement the party's Political Bureau justified Soviet intervention on the basis of the Afghan people's right to demand help from its allies against a rebellion supported by American imperialism. Within 48 hours M Georges Marchais, the party's General Secretary, arrived in Moscow with a delegation for a visit of several days.

It was like the return of the prodigal son (his last visit was in 1974) after the relative estrangement caused by his policy of cooperation with the Soviet Party and the progressive forces in France. The twenty-second Congress of the French Communist Party in 1976 was marked by official abandonment of Stalinism and the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and the height of the idea of the Union of the Left and even a broadly based "union of the French people."

With their eyes on victory at the polls, the French Communists reaffirmed their endorsement of democratic alternation of parties in power—in other words, the possibility of their leaving office if the vote turned against them.

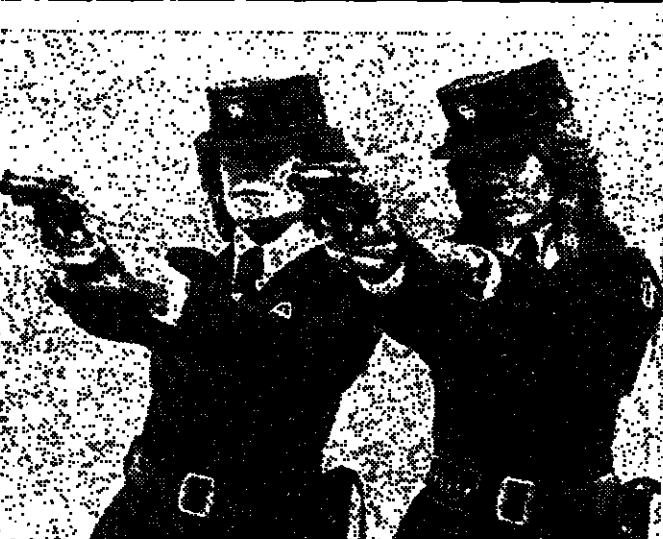
They also accepted the concept of "polycentrism" in the communist world, in other words, the French party's approach to Russia and Soviet policy became more critical.

M Marchais refused to go to Moscow for the Soviet party's twenty-fifth congress in 1976. Now he has arrived there ostensibly at the height of the controversy in France over Afghanistan, which is even beginning to cause unrest among some party intellectuals and rank-and-file members.

The turning point came with the breakdown of the Union of the Left in the autumn of 1977 and the increasing withdrawal of the Communist Party into its ideological ghetto after the victory of the Government majority in the elections of March, 1978. The rift widened with its former Socialist allies, who in communist propaganda increasingly assumed the place of the Giscardian "monopoly capitalists" as the "privileged foe".

Thirty party members have signed a petition stating: "We cannot accept that Soviet Russia should behave like a great power, defending its interests in the same way as American imperialism. We have another conception of the role Russia must play in support of peace."

Leading article, page 15



Pistol-packing señoritas. Spain's first women police demonstrate their skills in Valencia.

## European MPs pay price of budget rejection

By Roger Berthoud

Members of the European Parliament are having to pay a price for their unprecedented action in throwing out the EEC's draft budget on December 13. They have been told this week that as a direct result, their office allowance, worth more than £5,000 a year, is being suspended.

The allowance is supposed to cover office rent, telephone costs, postage and office equipment and travel within the constituency. It is distinct from the two other main allowances of MEPs: one, of around £13,000 a year, usually paid direct to secretarial or research assistants; and a subsistence allowance of £60 a day, payable when attending the parliament's sittings or committee meetings. These are continuing.

## 30 held hostage by separatists at Corsica hotel

Ajaccio, Jan 9.—Armed Corsican separatists took about 30 people hostage in a hotel in Ajaccio today. The police said about 40 separatists entered the hotel at 3 am and prevented clients and staff from leaving. Security forces cordoned off the area.

Onlookers applauded when a local resident flew the Corsican flag—a black Moor's head on a white background. Those holding the hostages are members of the Corsican People's Union, an organization fighting for autonomy.

Most of them were thought to be from Bastia, where security forces arrested about 20 people last night in connection with the weekend kidnapping of the three alleged undercover policemen. About 150 gendarmes in five armoured cars moved into the village 25 miles north of Ajaccio, yesterday afternoon but the separatists managed to escape into the mountains with their three hostages—Rettore and Agence France-Presse.

A scene worthy of Fellini's *Provvisi d'Orchestra*, which symbolized chaos by showing what happens when members of a symphony orchestra go their independent ways, has just taken place at La Scala.

According to the Christian Democratic faction among the employees of the opera house, the incident occurred during recordings of *Un Ballo in Maschera*.

Claudio Abbado was conducting and he accepted the request by Mr Roberto Benigni, a member of the orchestra, to interrupt the performance. Mr Benigni, the Sicilian Christian Democrat leader, who was murdered in Palermo on Sunday.

According to the Christian Democrats, the minute's silence could not be observed because a member of the orchestra, backed by a small group of rowdy supporters, prevented it by "uncivil means".

## OVERSEAS



Bishop Abel Muzorewa joins hands with Mr Mike Mawema left and Mr Gibson Magaroma, minority party leaders who decided to support him in the forthcoming election.

## First flight from Lusaka brings in Nkomo men

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, Jan 9

Rhodesia's isolation from its black neighbours formally came to an end today with the landing in Salisbury of the first scheduled Zambia Airways flight from Lusaka. Among the passengers were officials from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu wing of the Patriotic Front who are preparing for Mr Nkomo's return to Rhodesia on Sunday.

During the next few weeks it is expected that most of southern Rhodesia's transport and communications links with Zambia and Mozambique will have been restored. The speed with which the two countries have moved to restore normal links with Rhodesia is taken as a sign that they are anxious to see the Lancaster House agreement succeed.

It was announced this week that after a meeting in Salisbury between Rhodesian and Mozambican officials the two countries had agreed to reestablish transport and communications links as soon as possible.

Several problems must be resolved before rail links between the two countries can be resumed, notably the Rhodesian rolling stock that has remained in Mozambique since the border was closed in 1976. However, it is hoped there will soon be one train a day between Salisbury and Beira.

The rail link to Maputo will take longer to reopen because of damage caused during Rhodesian raids. Air Rhodesia and Delta, the two airlines, are also causing resumption of air services. Telecommunication links with Maputo have been reestablished and already should be operating with Beira within a week or two.

In the north, repair work on the bridge over the Zambezi at Chirundu on the main road between Salisbury and Lusaka, the Zambian capital, is nearing completion. The route should be operational by the middle of this month.

The neighbouring crossing point at Kariba has been open to a limited extent for just over a week. Repairs are being carried out on the Victoria Falls road bridge, the third crossing, "point into Zambia."

Mozambique and Zambia already have official representatives in Salisbury.

Rhodesian officials are considering requests from Air Malawi and Kenya Airways to resume direct flights to Salisbury from Blantyre and Nairobi. Links with Nairobi will be established from tomorrow with the arrival of an inaugural British Airways flight from London to Salisbury by way of Nairobi.

The swiftness with which both countries have moved to resume normal communications with Rhodesia is an index of their desire to see the Lancaster House agreement work and to resume commercial, political and transport links.

Zambia, in particular, is anxious to normalise its relations with Rhodesia as quickly as possible, to ensure delivery of badly-needed supplies of South African maize. About 600 tonnes of maize a day are being taken from Zambia by rail. The decision by Mozambique and Zambia to restore communications now, rather than wait until an independent government has been installed in Salisbury, will strengthen the hand of Lord Soames in carrying out his duties as Governor.

While possibly unhappy about some of his actions, they are unlikely to give too much support to recent threats by Mr Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, to pull out of the Lancaster House agreement.

## Former Minister joins El Salvador guerrillas

San Salvador, Jan 9.—Señor Salvador Samayoa, who resigned as Education Minister a week ago, has announced that he is joining guerrillas fighting the band of Lord Soames in El Salvador.

Señor Samayoa said he was joining the group known as the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), which has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Mr Archbishop Dunn, the South African Ambassador, on November 28.

A group of masked men, armed with sub-machineguns, left with Señor Samayoa after he made his announcement at a press conference last night. El Salvador's junta came to power on October 15 in a bloodless coup and formed a largely civilian Government with a broad ideological base.

## Commonwealth force succeeds in completing first phase of Rhodesian ceasefire operation

## Football arrive for the guerrillas

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, Jan 9

"Given the will, the self-discipline and the courage, there may be almost no limit to the apprehension, suspicion, fear that human beings can overcome," declared Major-General John Acland, military adviser to Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, while summing up the first phase of the Commonwealth force's ceasefire monitoring operation.

General Acland had good reason to be pleased with the way things had gone. Within a five-day period of two weeks a force of 1,200 men had been deployed to some 80 points, many in very remote areas, without any serious casualties except for three RAF men who died when their helicopter hit a pylon.

There were no serious outbreaks of fighting between the Rhodesian forces and the Patriotic Front guerrillas during the ceasefire implementation. By the end of the two weeks well over 20,000 armed guerrillas had gathered in assembly areas, far more than the Commonwealth force had ever dared to hope.

The remarkable success of the first phase of the ceasefire operation has to a large extent been due to the British, Australian, New Zealand, Kenyan and Filipino troops on the ground, particularly those assigned to remote guerrilla rendezvous and assembly points. Anyone who has visited these areas has been struck by the relaxed and tactful attitudes which the officers and NCOs took towards the guerrillas, many of whom were initially suspicious about the whole exercise.

It was a task that required courage as well as a sense of humour. The guerrillas had been accustomed to regarding anyone with a white face as their enemy, particularly a white face clad in army uniform. Yet the Commonwealth troops, operating in groups of only about a dozen armed only with rifles and sub-machine guns, suddenly found themselves confronted by scores (sometimes even hundreds) of guerrillas, some of them equipped with mortars, rockets and portable rocket launchers. A wrong decision by the Commonwealth troops could have spelled disaster, but fortunately no wrong decisions were made.

The success of the assembly operation was also due to the good will shown by the Rhodesian forces and the Patriotic Front. Brigadier John Learmonth, the officer commanding the monitoring force, said: "We knew from the outset that the effectiveness of the ceasefire would ultimately depend on whether the people who signed the Lancaster House agreement would keep their word."

The Rhodesian security forces, he said, had shown commendable restraint and were clearly trying to make the ceasefire work. In particular, they had held back from taking action against guerrillas who had failed to reach assembly points by last Friday night and were instead assisting the monitoring force in trying to persuade them to go there.

On the Patriotic Front side, the guerrilla commanders had also demonstrated that they wanted the ceasefire to succeed and had shown a far greater degree of authority over their men than had been expected.

With the assembly phase over, the Commonwealth force is beginning the second stage of its operation which is perhaps less dangerous but certainly no less complex. It falls into two main parts—logistics, and monitoring the ceasefire. The troops will also initially be responsible for maintaining the morale and welfare of the 20,000 guerrillas in their charge.

Under the Lancaster House agreement the Commonwealth force was supposed to be responsible only for the supply of food and shelter for the guerrillas. However, when it was realised that most guerrillas arriving at assembly points had only their weapons and clothing and were without food or equipment, a decision was taken that a much larger supply operation should be carried out.

Brigadier Learmonth said: "What we are effectively doing now is supplying a field army of 20,000 men in addition to our own force of 1,200."

It is a huge task, made even more difficult because mines and bad roads make land communication impossible in some areas. However, the operation is already well under way. Plans for 18,000 men have

been delivered to the assembly areas now reduced in number from 16 to 14) together with some 40,000 blankets, 20,000 foam mattresses.

During the past few days quartermaster's staff have been scouring Salisbury with mammoth shopping lists for everything from towels and rolls to candles, rakes, axes, plates and cigarettes. A guerrilla is entitled to a cigarette a day which is the Commonwealth force's way of providing a total of 656,475 cigarettes a week. As for 4 rats, the guerrillas are provided with a total of 90 tons of maize meal, mess, sugar, salt and onions a night.

The Commonwealth force also providing the guerrillas with a basic uniform. Commonwealth medical teams will be temporarily assigned assembly areas to deal with health problems. The teams have as well taken on responsibility for the welfare of guerrillas (a planned outbreak of cholera today for discussion in the assembly) although a committee consisting of representatives of various Rhodesian ministries is being set up to deal with longer-term questions of habitation.

The Commonwealth's primary task—that of making the ceasefire—still hangs on. The movements of Rhodesian forces are watched 24 hours a day. Commonwealth monitors in bases and reported to a ceasefire monitoring headquarters in Salisbury.

Any breaches of the ceasefire are referred to the Ceasefire Commission headed by General Acland, but the aim is to prevent such breaches where possible by reporting unusual excessive military actions to Salisbury and getting the Rhodesian commanders to intervene before a conflict breaks out.

A similar monitoring process is taking place in the guerrilla assembly areas.

The Commonwealth force has to continue this operation for another two months until elections are held at the end of February. This is likely to prove a test of the troops' patience and nerve that the first two weeks. But at least the ceasefire has got off to a good start for which the Commonwealth force deserves great credit.

## Lord Soames is criticized over auxiliaries

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, Jan 9

Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is facing mounting criticism over his decision to continue to allow the deployment of security force auxiliaries known as Puma (Special Police Unit) to assist the police in maintaining law and order.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu wing of the Patriotic Front today associated itself with a letter sent yesterday by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Patriotic Front's co-leader, to Mr Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, threatening to withdraw from the Lancaster House agreement because of the activities of the auxiliaries.

Mr Willie Masarurwa, Zapu's spokesman, said that "if it comes to the push we will have release our own men to counter these auxiliaries."

The Zanu Party led by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole has also complained about the activities of the auxiliaries.

## 'To some old people life is no laughing matter'

Eric Morecambe

"Making people laugh is my life, but sometimes it baffles even me that some of our old folk can be so jolly. It's no laughing matter to exist in a cold, damp room with often only an old radio for company. I want to do more than make them laugh. I want to know that some of my money will go to helping old people to lead a better life."

Even a modest legacy can do so much to rescue old folk from loneliness, and promise them a future and companionship to look forward to, through a day Centre supported by Help the Aged and from other helpful services.

A legacy to Help the Aged keeps your goodwill at work helping old people in need for many years to come. A legacy can actually reduce liability for Gift Tax on large estates, and is free of all duty or tax up to £100,000.

Commemorate someone dear to you now  
£150 inscribes a name on the Plaque of a Day Centre.  
£100 names a hospital bed in Africa or Asia.

Please write for further information to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T11, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP.



## OVERSEAS

## Anti-Gandhi forces too weak to form an official opposition

From Richard Wigg

Delhi, Jan 9  
When Mrs Indira Gandhi now assumed of 350 seats in the new Lok Sabha (Lower House) and only a few results still to come, Mr Charan Singh, India's caretaker Prime Minister, today went to President Sanjiva Reddy to lay down his office.

The President, who ordered the mid-term election last August after the collapse of the Rajiv Government, is expected to receive Mrs Gandhi tomorrow and ask her to form a Government.

Beforehand, the new Indira Congress Party members will assemble to go through the purest of formalities and elect Mrs Gandhi, to whom they owe their new posts, as leader of the parliamentary party. Her Cabinet is likely to be announced at the weekend.

Such will be her eventual position in the Lok Sabha that she will have 300 votes between herself and her closest opponents. But these are rivals—the Lok Dal of Mr Chawan Singh, a firmly anti-communist agrarian party with 40 seats, and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) with 34 seats.

It was Mr Singh above all who refused to allow the Marxist Communists, who claim to be independent of both Peking and Moscow, to contest more seats in northern India, thus restricting them to their bastions of West Bengal and Kerala.

But by capturing 35 out of the 40 seats so far declared in West Bengal, while the Indira Congress has only obtained one,

the Marxist Communist-led Left Front has shown across the country that it alone has built a genuine base capable of withstanding Mrs Gandhi's populist steamroller.

The seats of parties with eight constituencies still to declare (postponed elections and new polls in constituencies where irregularities occurred, will complete the 542-seat Lower House):

|                                    | January 1980 | August 1979 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Congress (India)                   | 320          | 275         |
| Communist Party of India           | 34           | 23          |
| Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)    | 31           | 283         |
| United Front (led by Mrs Gandhi)   | 16           | None        |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist) | 13           | 56          |
| Communist Party of India (CP)      | 10           | 7           |
| Revolutionary Socialist Party      | 4            | 4           |
| Forward Bloc                       | 1            | 1           |
| All India DK                       | 1            | 1           |
| All India Forward Bloc             | 1            | 1           |
| Independents                       | 1            | 1           |

Unless the Lok Sabha Speaker decides to relax the rules, there will not even be an officially recognised leader of the Opposition, with the ministerial rank advantages which go with the post. Even if the Marxist Communists combined with their Left Front election allies—the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Forward Bloc—plus the pro-Moscow Communists—there would still be three members short of the needed strength for a recognised opposition.

Mr Jagjivan Ram, India's last leader of the Opposition and the head of the totally routed Janata party, was so dumbfounded by the extent of Mrs Gandhi's victory that he com-



Victory garland of jasmine worn by Mrs Gandhi at her Delhi home yesterday. It was delivered by an admirer.

mented here today: "It's either magic or a miracle".  
A Harijan himself, the party he led did not secure a single seat in any one of the constituencies in Uttar Pradesh, the country's most populous state, reserved specially for Harijan candidates.  
With elections to the Rajya Sabha, or Upper House representing the Indian states, due

## A World View: Arrigo Levi pleads for a wider détente

## Soviet 'march south' casts shadow over 1980s

The "dangerous eighties" could not wait until January 1, 1980, to show their true face: it was, alas, exactly as forecast, quite some time ago, by many political scientists.

They had said that the peace of the world would be seriously threatened in the coming years, by the explosive instability of the Third World, by the serious domestic deficiencies and expanding military might of the Soviet Union, by the dependence of the West upon foreign resources which it could no longer control with its waning imperial powers.

The crises of the Third World, as well as the weaknesses of the West, would inevitably tempt the Soviet empire, beset by its own gigantic economic and political failures, to try to settle accounts through expansionism and the use of the military force it had acquired at such a high cost.

This was always been, in the past, the logic of empires. World peace would then be endangered.

Such dangers could not be prevented by the ever fainter détente of the seventies. Lately it had been reduced to a few imperfect strategic agreements, which did not stop the rise of new weapon systems, continuously threatening the military balance. Détente had been slowly emptied of its soul and its visions. As such, it could not (for instance) avert the growing Soviet fears of strategic encirclement, as a result of the much boosted new links between the West and China.

The dramatic events which

have now been announced, in Iran and Afghanistan, the arrival of the dangerous 1980s (never before had a new decade been so aptly baptised in advance), clearly show that a weak détente, or no détente at all between the great powers, is a source of great danger to peace.

But even going back to the partial détente of the early 1970s would not be enough. In the larger and more unstable world of the 1980s we need a stronger détente: a stable global relation between the superpowers extending to the grey areas of the Third World, to the dangerous regions where the pains of modernization are stronger and where old faiths and new ideologies make an explosive mixture: too often, "light where the oil is, still the life and blood of the Western economy."

But pleading for détente is not easy while the Russians display their tanks on the frontiers with Pakistan and Iran. Even if one is convinced that there is no safe alternative to détente in the atomic age, one cannot wish it into existence. Détente can only be based upon mutual respect and in order to be respected it is not enough to clamour for détente and to appeal to the other side to be well behaved.

Such appeals are not enough to revive détente nor are they an adequate answer to the Soviet challenge. One cannot condemn, in the same breath, Russian aggression and the very moderate Western reaction to it (which is what the Italian Communists have done): we

need détente, not appeasement. It cannot be forgotten that détente came into existence when Moscow recognized not just the dangers of the cold war, but also the power and the firmness of the West. In order to get détente back, we may now have to show that we are ready to face a little cold war.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been often compared with Prague 1968. A more correct comparison would be with Prague 1948, when Moscow engineered a communist coup in a foreign country in order to widen the frontiers of her empire and not just to defend the existing frontiers as in 1968.

The 1948 example is also more instructive if one considers the defensive reactions it provoked. Stalin won Czechoslovakia but after all that cost him Italy, France, the whole of western Europe united with America against Sovietism.

The invasion of Afghanistan may be the beginning of a great "Drang nach Süd", of a drive to oil and the warm seas which would also be the first, direct threat, since 1948, to the independence of the West. But it can still turn out to be a pyrrhic victory.

The final result will depend on how the rest of the world, the adjoining nations and the great powers of the Western alliance will react to the challenge.

After the Prague coup of 1948 almost a decade passed before the dangers of the cold war became obvious to a new

Soviet leadership, which then discovered the values of co-existence, and finally of détente.

Will it take as long and shall we face as many dangers to peace before a renewed united policy of containment by the West again convinces the Soviets that détente is best?

The waiting may be shortened and the risks of war lessened if the West accompanies the firmest defence of its essential interests, which are now under direct Russian threat in the Middle East, to an equally strong renewal of its commitment to the ideology of détente. Both are needed.

The Russian leaders must be shown by facts, not just by words, that aggressive expansionism is no way out of their economic or political difficulties.

During the dangerous 1980s the West will have calmly to pursue parallel policies of containment and détente: we shall not get one without the other. New leaders will soon come to power in Moscow: they must be persuaded that the ultimate aim of the West remains the defence of its freedom and independence, but also co-existence and global détente, as a bulwark against the danger of a nuclear war.

But détente is indivisible: sooner or later, this must force upon the Soviet leadership an agonizing reappraisal of the present, dangerous principles of its world policy.

© Times Newspapers Ltd

## Help wanted for rebel enclave in Kampuchea

From Neil Kelly

Camp Reahou, Kampuchea, Jan 9

About 10,000 anti-Communist Kampuchians assembled here heard their leader call today on the United Nations and the Association of South-East Asian Nations to help them build a new life in their own country.

Mr Vong Atichvong, the newly appointed president of the National Movement of Kampuchean Liberation, claimed to have more than a million supporters and 60,000 troops.

Mr Atichvong, who was mistakenly believed to have been captured by the Khmer Rouge earlier this week, said he had been appointed after a meeting of representatives from all Kampuchea's 20 provinces.

He said his people needed help from the United Nations and Asean to secure land stretching from the Thai border into Kampuchea.

"We cannot get that help unless we must try to secure an area ourselves. For us to have the heart to unite and work we must stay on our own soil."

"We hate and are afraid of the genocide committed by the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot and Vietnam's Heng Samrin but our policy as a government would be to have free elections supervised by the United Nations. Anybody could stand—even Pol Pot and Heng Samrin."

Mr Atichvong said he would welcome a return by Prince Sihanouk to lead the liberation movement, unless he wished to collaborate with the Khmer Rouge.

## Asean visit to Hanoi first since invasion

From Our Correspondent

Kuala Lumpur, Jan 9

Tunku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian Foreign Minister, left here today for a three-day official visit to Vietnam, the first by a foreign minister of a member of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean), since Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea a year ago.

Tunku Rithauddeen stopped briefly in Bangkok where he met Dr Upadit Pancharyangkun, the Thai Prime Minister, and discussed the topics that would be discussed with Vietnamese officials.

Tunku Rithauddeen said last week that he would state Asean's views on regional peace and security, although the discussions would be mainly on bilateral issues.

About 48 hours before his trip, the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam agreed to consider signing bilateral non-aggression pacts with Asean countries. However, Asean points out that acceptance of the proposal would mean a tacit acceptance of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea which it does not recognize.

China accused Vietnam of conducting military exercises and moving more troops and equipment to their common border this month.

Radio Hanoi monitored in Bangkok said the Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force were involved in the exercises.

On December 27 Vietnam claimed that 15 Chinese divisions were already positioned along the border.

## Coalition offered as way out of Turkey's crisis

From Our Correspondent

Ankara, Jan 9

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Prime Minister and leader of the opposition Republican People's Party, today said he was ready to form a coalition with the conservative minority government of Mr Suleyman Demirel.

After an hour-long meeting with President Koruturk, Mr Ecevit said that "if the Government asks us to join them in a coalition, I will take the matter before the competent organs of my party, with my full personal backing."

But, he added, it would be wrong to expect the Republican People's Party to support a government created without its consent, and which "has proved its incompetence in just two months in power."

The country needed "a programme of national revival" if it was to overcome its many economic and social problems. "We are ready to cooperate with the Justice Party of Mr Demirel to end the present crisis within the framework of the democratic regime."

It was the first time since the country's military leaders overthrew political parties on Wednesday last week, that Mr Ecevit has spoken so openly of cooperating with Mr Demirel.

Mr Demirel said that he would seek to meet his political rival after having concluded his "preparatory work" in connection with the generals' letter. The armed forces' top commanders had asked the parties to unite and stop kicking so that they can resolve the problem of terrorism which has claimed some 2,600 lives over the past two years.

## President Assad picks leader of new government

Damascus, Jan 9.—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today asked Dr Abdul Rauf al-Kasm, governor of Damascus, to form a new government.

Dr Kasm, aged 48, is also a member of the newly-elected regional (Syrian) leadership of the ruling Baath Party. He has held a ministerial post before. He was appointed after the 15th congress of the Party which ended on Saturday.

A change in Government is customary in Syria after elections to renew the party leadership.—Reuters.

## Army seizes drugs

Bogota, Jan 8.—The Colombian Army seized 70 tonnes of marijuana impounded six lorries and five cars, and arrested 12 people in anti-drug trafficking operations in the north of the country last week.

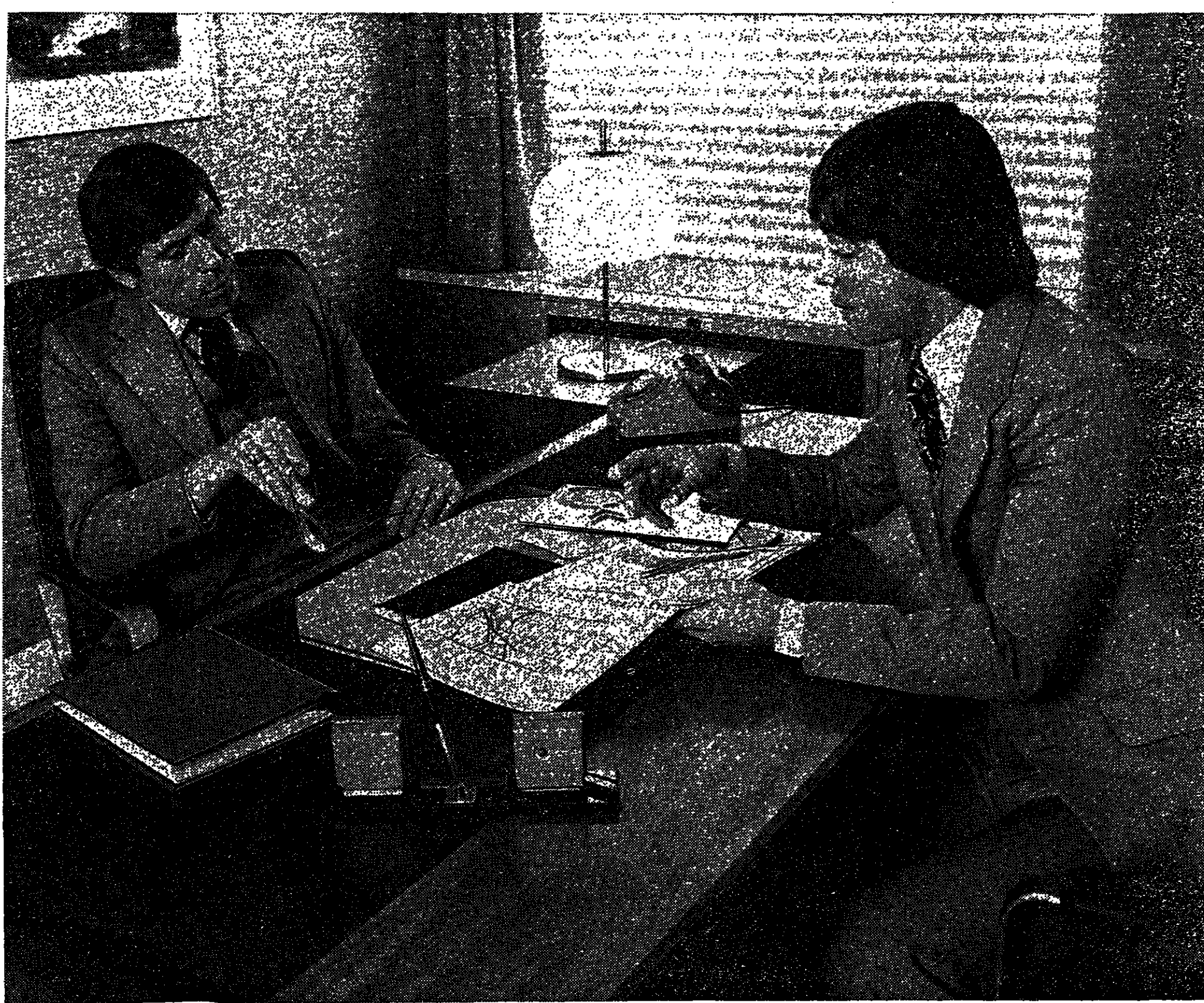
## Mr Marcos says he wants to meet Mr Aquino

Manila, Jan 9.—President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines said today he wished to meet Mr Benigno Aquino, the jailed opposition leader and former senator, but added that this would depend "upon the various circumstances."

"Nothing is clear on this matter yet. We are facing an election. It may be possible that the meeting will take place after the election or even just before," he said in an interview on Government radio.

President Marcos said Mr Aquino, who is on a 16-day Christmas and New Year parole, would probably be allowed to take part in a proposed 32-member council of leaders.

The council is part of a proposal by Mr Aquino which provides for a three-year transition leading to presidential or parliamentary elections in 1982. Mr Aquino, aged 47, has been in jail for more than seven years.—Agence France-Press.



Inter-City.  
It's the difference between hearing what he says  
and seeing what he means.

You can't shake hands on the phone

When you meet face to face, shake hands and present your case, there may seem to be little difference with what you could have said by letter or telephone.

The difference is far more likely to be in the answer.

Yes. Instead of no.

Often it pays to do business in person and the best way to travel is by Inter-City, the quick, reliable way to go from city centre to city centre.

With Inter-City, you are free from the stops, the starts, and the stress of a road journey.

You can prepare for the business of the day in comfort. And freshen up before you arrive.

All without wasting a second.

When your business is finished, you can relax on the train home. With much more chance of having something to celebrate than if you had stayed at your desk.

Inter-City

Have a good trip!



OVERSEAS

# Supporters of rival ayatollahs clash in Tabriz street battles

Tehran, Jan 9.—At least seven people have been killed and some 500 injured when revolutionary guards loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini and supporters of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari fought in Tabriz today.

Reports from the city said that in a day of rioting, shops and cars were set on fire and the headquarters of the opposition Muslim Peoples Republican Party (MPRP) was attacked by revolutionary guards.

Ambulances were seen racing through the city during the day and after nightfall. But the state television said tonight that had been restored and the Army and gendarmes were in control.

A spokesman for Ayatollah Shariat-Madari's office in Qom said reports from Tabriz referred to between 30 and 40 people killed and several hundred wounded.

The spokesman said the MPRP no longer existed as a party and he did not know who was involved in the fighting.

A spokesman for the MPRP said party militants opened fire at its Tabriz headquarters to drive back an attack by revolutionary guards. Shooting was particularly heavy near the centre of the city. Many of the 30 casualties brought into the MPRP headquarters had severe gunshot wounds.

He said revolutionary guards used tear gas and smoke bombs to try to break through to the building but a large crowd of MPRP supporters later formed to defend it.

A spokesman for the governor-general's office said the violence began near the university this morning when supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini were attacked by their rivals, armed with knives and clubs.

Ayatollah Shariat-Madari issued an appeal for calm yesterday to his Turkish-speaking Azerbaijani followers, in an attempt at reducing tension as huge demonstrations today celebrated Arbaeen, one of the Shia Muslim religious days.

In most cities the demonstrations were peaceful but the governor-general's office reported that there was so heavy a concentration of people in Tabriz that officials had been barricaded in the building all day.—Reuter.

Hostages freedom: There has been "some movement" towards the release of the hostages inside the American Embassy here but freedom could still be weeks away, a top Iranian official said today.

Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, First Secretary of the Revolutionary Council said: "I am not sure if this movement will be seen in a few days, maybe (it will be in) a few weeks."

In Washington, Mr Jody Powell the White House press secretary said in a television interview that he could not confirm Ayatollah Beheshti's comments about positive movement.

He said: "I hope he knows something we don't know about quite yet."

AP. Shah's prisoners: In the interests of objectivity, the International Committee of the Red Cross today released three hitherto confidential reports showing a substantial and significant improvement in the treatment of prisoners in Iran during the last year of the Shah's reign (our Geneva correspondent writes).

The committee broke its own strict confidentiality rule because the Iranian revolutionary regime yesterday published the first report of the three, dated 1977, giving details of tortures and maltreatment inflicted on prisoners by the Savak, the Shah's secret police.

# Little progress expected from Begin-Sadat talks

From Christopher Walker, Aswan, Jan 9

Wide differences between the official Egyptian and Israeli positions on a number of fundamental aspects of the Middle East peace process are expected to emerge at the final meeting of the Aswan summit which will take place tomorrow morning.

Senior officials from both governments expect President Sadat and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, to begin to concentrate on bilateral matters at their final working session in an effort to keep to the programme laid down in the Camp David agreements.

There is little doubt that the subject of "security" from the growing Soviet threat in the Middle East will break the harmony which has so far marked the summit between the two leaders. But there were no indications that the disagreements will be allowed to destroy the atmosphere of good will maintained during Mr Begin's visit to Upper Egypt.

Little optimism was to be detected in either delegation tonight about the chances of achieving progress on the main outstanding issues: the nature of the autonomy to be granted to the Palestinians, the status of East Jerusalem and the drawing up of a precise timetable for normalisation of relations.

An Israeli government spokesman told me that he expected "neither a breakthrough nor a breakthrough" at tomorrow's session, which was added to the original schedule by the mutual agreement of both leaders. He added that disagreements were an understandable and acceptable part of the negotiating process.

The Israelis denied suggestions that in his tête à tête conversations with Mr Begin, President Sadat has been adopting the tough, uncompromising attitude repeatedly voiced to the press here by Dr Butros Ghali, his Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Leading Egyptian sources have complained privately that the Summit's concentration on regional security matters has been used by Israel as a smoke screen to disguise its lack of flexibility on the key question of autonomy. Israeli officials assert that the predominance of global issues has been dictated by President Sadat.

Before Mr Begin flies back to Israel tomorrow, the two leaders will give a joint press conference at Aswan's desert airport to bring the summit to a formal close. Again, it is expected that questions will concentrate on the various aspects of possible strategic cooperation rather than the rules and bolts of the peace process.

Today was kept strictly for tourism, with Mr Begin and his party being flown to Luxor for a tour of the sites including the Temple of Karnak.

AFGHANISTAN

# British left condemns intervention by Moscow

By Ian Bradley

The newspapers of the three largest left-wing parties in Britain have condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, while carefully dissociating themselves from the tone of official protests by the British and United States governments.

The Morning Star, the Communist Party's daily paper, has published two editorials condemning the invasion, while expressing its full support for the national liberation movement in Afghanistan.

Mr Jack Woddis, the head of the international department of the Communist Party of Great Britain, said yesterday that the party's executive would be meeting next weekend to decide its official position. He said that he expected the executive to take the same line as the Morning Star.

This week's issues of both Socialist Challenge, the paper of the International Marxist Group, and Socialist Worker, the organ of the Socialist Workers' Party, carry articles with the same heading: "Soviet troops out of Afghanistan."

Mr Tariq Ali, of the International Marxist Group, said: "The decision of the Soviets to occupy Afghanistan must be condemned on every count. It disregards the rights of the inhabitants and it will add the most reactionary and backward-looking forces. It will also give succour to those arguing that the United States should play a more active role in the world."

The Socialist Worker article ends: "The Russians have acted in exactly the same way that the British and Americans acted before. Socialists can have only one response: Soviet troops get out of Afghanistan."

The latest issue of Tribune, the left-wing Labour weekly, carries a front page leading article which says that the occupation of Afghanistan stands condemned in the words of a resolution recently passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations which was adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Union. The resolution denounced the policy of "hegemonism" in international relations.

Student protest: A National Union of Students' delegation from Britain is to raise the matter of the Soviet intervention with Russian student delegates at the World Student Forum, which opens in Weimar, East Germany, on Saturday (Diana Geddes writes).

# Treaty justifies Soviet move, E German says

From Our Correspondent, Vienna, Jan 9

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is entirely justified by Article 44 of the treaty between the two countries, Herr Oskar Fischer, the East German Foreign Minister, claimed in Vienna at the end of a three-day official visit to Austria.

It would be difficult, he said, for the United Nations to take any action on the matter since this would constitute an interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

In his welcoming speech, Dr Willibald Pahr, the Austrian Foreign Minister, said plainly that the Afghanistan situation was causing the Austrian Government concern and disappointment, but the East German minister strongly defended the Soviet point of view.



A Soviet T62 tank dug in on a rocky outcrop overlooking the road between Kabul and Jalalabad.

# Whitewashed relics of another war block way through Khyber Pass to Indian subcontinent

From Ian Murray, Torkham, Khyber Pass, Jan 9

Tank traps are already up across the riverbeds and roads in the Khyber Pass to keep the Soviet Army out of Pakistan. They were erected by the British early in the last war because it was feared that the Russians might try to sweep through the pass into the Subcontinent.

The traps have never been used in anger and many have now been pushed aside and whitewashed to mark the bigger and wider road for the tourists who pour through the pass in increasingly large numbers.

The tourists still come, even more perhaps, now that there may be a chance to see a Russian soldier at the border gate, which is now held permanently open by a padlock made in China. The gate is no more than a green iron bar, and through it flows a constant stream of tribesmen, women and children to whose notice requiring everyone to stop for passport control means nothing.

Tribesmen have ebbed and flowed through the pass since time immemorial and no change of regime by the look of it would affect that migration. The only apparent change as a result of the upheavals on the other side of the green bar is that the rate for the Afghani quoted by the rows of blackboard money changers squatting in the dust beside the road has fallen dramatically with the rumours that the only valid currency in Kabul now is the rouble.

The difference between the frontier guards is nevertheless appropriately marked. The Pakistan side is manned by the Khyber Rifles, resplendent in maroon and green headstuds. A squad of them stand smartly outside their freshly-painted guardroom.

On the other side, one Afghan soldier stands on guard outside a sentry box. A scruffy bayonet is fixed to his Kalashnikov rifle, jungle cap sits at an angle on his head and one of his white gaiters is strapped on upside down. Another, armed, guards stands on the other side of the road staring with bored eyes at the tourists taking pictures of him.

From a vantage point behind the Khyber Rifles guardhouse, the tourists climb to see the red flag of Afghanistan hanging limply from a flagpole on the passport office down the road.

On a hillside is a sniping post built by the British. The firing slit is blocked by snow. A squad of them stand smartly outside their freshly-painted guardroom.

From the border there is no sound of distant gunfire and the white peaks of the Hindu Kush seem a peaceful scenic backdrop. The tourist leaves feeling somewhat disappointed at having made such a long journey to stand on the doorstep of Afghanistan only to find that business seems very much as usual.

On the way back, perhaps, he stops to photograph the emblems of the British regiments that have seen service in the pass in the past century, the Gordon Highlanders, the Dorsets and the Cheshires.

# Russians 'have easier task than US did in Indochina'

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, Jan 9

The Soviet Union would probably need to send more troops to Afghanistan because of resistance from Afghan insurgents in difficult terrain, but Soviet troops faced an easier task than the Americans had in Vietnam, General Bernard Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, General Rogers estimated that the Russians had between 25,000 and 30,000 troops along their border with Afghanistan, and that they might have to be sent to help secure roads and other points.

There were already more than 60,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, he said. Rogers said they appeared to have accomplished a large part of their task. They had installed a government subservient to the Soviet Union, subjugated the Afghan armed forces, established lines of communication and moved into the main towns.

Their task now was to put down the insurgents, who had given the Afghan regulars "a pretty tough time," General Rogers, a veteran of the Vietnam war, thought the Russians would need extra troops to subdue the insurgents.

The tribesmen, however, suffered several disadvantages compared with the Vietcong, General Rogers said. They were made up of different tribes, they lacked central control and organization, and they did not have sanctuaries outside Afghanistan. The Vietcong, he said, had a base in Cambodia.

Another important factor, was that Soviet citizens were not told by their media what their army was doing in Afghanistan. The media had played an important role in bringing about the American withdrawal from Indochina.

The Russians' ultimate objective in Afghanistan was not clear, General Rogers said. They might be interested mainly in establishing a warm-water port on the Indian Ocean, or they might want to bring pressure to bear on Pakistan at some time in the future.

Although he described the invasion of Afghanistan as a flagrant violation of the rules of international law and a threat to the peace, General Rogers did not think it would be a prolonged freeze in arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

He was hopeful that the Salt II treaty would be ratified.

# America and China agree to strengthen regional defence

Peking, Jan 9.—The United States and China have agreed on steps they will take to strengthen regional defences in the face of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr Harold Brown, the United States Defence Secretary, said tonight.

He told a news conference, after a series of top level talks in Peking, that the two countries had discussed at length what he called "the brutal and outrageous invasion" of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

"We found we have views that are very closely parallel about the need to strengthen other nations in the region, and each said they would take appropriate steps in this way," he said.

Mr Brown, who arrived in Peking on Saturday and leaves the capital tomorrow for Wuhan and Shanghai, said the Afghanistan crisis "demonstrated the practical value of the new relationship" between the United States and China that had developed since relations were made normal a year ago.

The two sides were laying the basis for their relationship in the 1980s "in which we would deepen and broaden bilateral relations and begin to discuss the areas in which both sides had common strategic objectives."

"There are a growing number of such areas and none more urgent than the area of south Asia," he said.

At a banquet he gave for Mr Xu Xiangqian, the Chinese Premier, Mr Hua Guofeng—Reuter.

Defence Minister, Mr Brown said there were plans to broaden military contacts and exchanges between the United States and China.

He told reporters that the United States had no plans to sell arms to China and that the Chinese had not raised the matter. "But the question of technology transfer did come up and was discussed extensively. Real progress was made."

It was announced yesterday that the United States is to supply to China a satellite ground station with possible military applications.

Mr Brown indicated that other such technology with possible military applications would be supplied.

"On a case-by-case basis we are ready to consider transfer of technology to the People's Republic of China, including civilian technology which may in some cases have military applications," Mr Brown said.

He said that the two countries had also discussed the subject of arms control, and added: "The Chinese will participate for the first time in disarmament talks in Geneva next month."

A delegation from the Peking Military Academy of the People's Liberation Army would visit the United States shortly and more exchanges would be announced.

Earlier, Mr Brown had a two-hour meeting with the Chinese Premier, Mr Hua Guofeng—Reuter.

# Mr Carter 'encouraging Pakistan to intervene'

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Jan 9

The Russians today said President Carter was trying to encourage Pakistan to intervene militarily in Afghanistan.

Pravda and Tass news agency said the President's "gift" of arms was an encouragement to Pakistan for further armed interference "in the affairs of Afghanistan." Tass said that was clearly contrary to Pakistan's national interests.

The agency also said that after the visit by Mr Harold Brown, the American Defence Secretary, to Peking, China was sending large supplies of weapons and munitions to Pakistan by road on the Karakorum highway.

A Pravda commentator noted that the American aid was being provided in spite of the reports that Pakistan was working on a uranium enrichment plant that could be used to develop nuclear weapons.

The paper said the aid was part of a sharp intensification of American military activity in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean aimed at suppressing liberation movements and subordinating independent states to American Dictator.

Pravda's correspondents in Kabul reported that counter-revolutionary gangs were continuing hit-and-run attacks across the Pakistan frontier. A few days ago several Soviet troops, numbering between 40 and 60, had infiltrated the area south of Jalalabad.

Britain and the United States were spending "millions of dollars" on the bandits, and were sending in counter-revolutionary troops while hypocritically appealing to the Security Council.

"Who does not know that the CIA is behind the subversive actions?" Pravda asked, quoting a Kabul newspaper.

The Russians also attacked President Carter's curtailment of economic, cultural and scientific ties, saying the sanctions would hurt the United States more than the Soviet Union.

A Tass report from New York said many American officials believed the "discriminatory measures" would result not in political advantage but in substantial losses for the economy. The report suggested that Moscow was not worried by the grain embargo or the curbs on technology exports.

"The Soviet Union can get from other countries practically all it needs, including technology and scientific and technological equipment," American economists were quoted as saying.

On newspaper commenting on the White House announcement, said that after President Carter's speech, the anti-Soviet campaign, organized by the most reactionary and bellicose imperialist circles, was steadily becoming more "malicious and provocative."

Soviet Foreign Ministry said the West, especially the United States, and China, were engaged in their "imperialist and hegemonic policy" had become impotent in the face of historic changes in those countries where old and new colonialists once held sway.

Lord Avon's visit to Asia was also denounced by Tass as a contribution to the "noisy bellicose campaign" unleashed in the West. Tass said the Foreign Secretary left immediately after the American announcement of an increase in its military presence in the Middle East.

An editorial in the influential weekly New Times said today that the anti-Soviet campaign was not the first of its kind. The West had long been demanding that the Russians withdraw "payment for debts" without support for the cause of national liberation and social progress.

The editorial cited the cases of the Middle East, Angola and Ethiopia.

## INNOCENT, HARMLESS, APPEALING.

## And now almost extinct.

## But you can help the gorilla survive.

Just occasionally the horrifying plight of Africa's gorillas gains national attention. You may remember baby 'Toto', a terrified scrap of living cargo bound for Tokyo.

'Toto' certainly made the headlines. But no airline regulations or public outcry could return him to his mother.

Then there was 'Digit', a playful gorilla you may have seen on TV. A few months later, 'Digit' was dead. Hacked to pieces.

But the dreadful story doesn't end there. Today's poachers make the most vicious snarls imaginable. And even now this noble creature's forest habitat is being deliberately destroyed.

Now, less than 250 of Africa's rare mountain gorilla remain. Whilst the lowland gorilla in Zaire, Gabon and the Cameroons is also threatened. Everywhere their very existence is endangered.

Can you help stop the carnage? Certainly. With your help the People's Trust for Endangered Species aims to put more anti-poaching units into the field.

Since this appeal was first launched, response has been good. Yet money is still urgently needed to train and equip more wardens.

But to do this we must reach our target of £50,000. So your gift is vital. Please send £5, £10, £15 or as much as you can, today.

Make out your cheque or postal order to PTES and send to: People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES), Gorilla Account No 607 33 296, c/o Barclays Bank Limited, FREEPOST, Guildford GU1 3BR, Surrey.

I want the gorilla to live. Accept my gift of £5, £10, £15, £... for your good cause.

Name ..... Address .....

# Australia not retaliating

Canberra, Jan 9.—Australia will force closer links with the United States in the patrolling and surveillance of the Indian Ocean as a result of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan, Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, said after a five-hour Cabinet meeting called to discuss what retaliatory action would be taken against the Soviet Union.

Mr Fraser told reporters that Australia would not cut off wheat, wool and beef sales.

Asked why Australia had not followed the United States decision to cut grain exports to the Soviet Union, Mr Fraser said: "The Government judged it so. No one has suggested that total commercial trade should be ended."

Australia would not pick up any shortfall in wheat sales to the Soviet Union left by the United States, but would meet existing contracts. "There are no limitations to the weight that a nation of 14 million people can put into the scales," he said.

The Cabinet had not fully discussed what extra measures Australia could take with the United States in the Indian Ocean.

Much needs to be determined and options considered, but this could involve Australian troops, or a greater independent effort by Australia to survey larger areas of the Indian Ocean"—UP.

# Elysée search for European line

From Charles Hargrove, Paris Jan 9

The talks this afternoon at the Elysée Palace between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Giscard d'Estaing, were dominated by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The two leaders also attempted to analyse its significance in the broader context of Soviet policy towards the West, if any, and its impact on détente in Europe.

The initial reaction in both Bonn and Paris to the Afghan affair was one of caution, though for different reasons. In contrast to Britain and the United States, the two governments insisted that it was necessary to keep a cool head and avoid in the words of M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, brandishing the "wooden sword" of purely verbal condemnations until one was satisfied that the Soviet intervention marked a real turning point in Moscow's strategy.

Since the beginning of the week, and the Soviet veto of the Security Council resolution on which Moscow had asked the French government to abstain, the tone in Paris and Bonn has stiffened, as no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming from Moscow for its intervention. Furthermore, the number of Soviet troops has been greatly increased and they appear to be preparing for a long occupation.

M. Jacques Leprieux, the French permanent representative to the United Nations and chairman of the Security Council, emphasized on Monday that the new Kabul Government's appeal for Soviet assistance came three days after Soviet troops began to march in. "Confidence, which is the basis of the policy of détente, would be seriously shaken, if the blow struck against it by Soviet intervention were not rapidly corrected," he said.

Today, the Council of Ministers issued a statement which takes the French position a step further. "The events in

# Plans going ahead for Islamic meeting

From Our Correspondent, Islamabad, Jan 9

Pakistan will discuss with Saudi Arabia the proposal to call an emergency meeting of the 42-nation Islamic Conference in Islamabad to consider Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Shah Nawaz, the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, is leaving for Riyadh tomorrow to hold talks with Prince Saud al Faisal, Saudi Foreign Minister. The proposal for an emergency meeting of the Islamic conference ministers has been put forward by the Bangladeshi Government.

Mr Agha Shahidullah, Pakistan's foreign affairs adviser, left for New York today to enlist support for the non-aligned countries' move to requisition a special meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations to consider Afghanistan developments.

Boycott call: Malaysian Foreign Minister sources said one of the topics for discussion in Islamabad would be a possible boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games by conference members and aid for Afghan refugees.

Mr Muhammad Khattab, under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry, confirmed that Malaysia would take part in any emergency session of the Islamic Conference.—Reuter.

Saudi plea: Prince Faisal bin Fahd, head of the Saudi Olympic committee, called on the Arab and other Islamic countries to follow his nation's example and boycott the Olympic Games in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.—UPI.

New Monthly Journal—starts January 1980

## Business Law Review

- First THREE issues available free
- Explains the PRACTICAL problems of modern business law
- Discusses recent and future developments
- Coverage includes EEC, USA, Middle East and Far East as well as all the UK
- Features special periodic reviews—company law, tax, international trade, employment law, consumer credit, banking, insurance, intellectual property, commercial contracts, accounting and many other subjects.

Mail your order now—no postage needed!

To: Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd. Freeport London, WC2A 2BR

Please register my/our subscription to Business Law Review, and continue until countermanded. Issues for January, February, and March will be sent free of charge; subscription for April–December 1980 will be £25 (US\$81) chargeable in April.

Please send me/us free copies of the January, February, and March 1980 issues of Business Law Review. I/we understand that this March me/us under no obligation.

Name (Block letters) ..... Address ..... Date ..... Signature .....

مكزامن الاصل



## NEW BOOKS

## Master of Analytics

Perception and Identity: Essays presented to A. J. Ayer with his replies to them. Edited by G. F. Macdonald (Macmillan, £15).

The machinery of public enlightenment does not usually convey a very accurate estimate of the real importance of the intellectual figures it brings to general notice. Thirty years ago C. E. M. Joad would not doubt have done as well as Bertrand Russell in an inquiry as to who was Britain's leading philosopher. When a serious philosopher does catch the attention of the public at large it will have little conception of what is important about him.

Sir Alfred Ayer, recently retired from his chair at Oxford, and presumably the most widely known philosopher since Russell's death, is a less massively misunderstood philosopher than Russell. But this volume of essays for him and about him has almost nothing to say about the nihilistic-looking account of morality and religion in his first book in 1956, whose power to shock persisted until well after the end of the war and a kind of intellectual domestication of its theses about these subjects by more conventionally respectable philosophers.

There was a good deal of kinship between the brisk impieties that excited general disapproval and the main tendency of his more specialized thinking. The first book of this twenty-five-year-old author lived up to the combative promise of its first sentence: "The traditional disputes of philosophers are, for the most part, as unwarranted as they are unfruitful." He went on to argue for what seemed disarmingly humble notions of philosophy as an analysis of language; for the view that proof in logic, mathematics, and philosophy was a matter of tracing out the consequences of our conventions of meaning; for a conception of the self as no more than a related sequence of experiences and of the physical world as a system of "permanent possibilities of sensation." Ayer's project was ruthlessly and consistently exhaustive.

Over the subsequent 40-odd years of his career, Ayer has been a bit watered down, particularly the more detailed ones on perception and the self. He has done little to follow up the more inflammatory and unprofessionally exciting of his ideas. But he has held on firmly to his main convictions about the proper method of philosophy and to the rather traditionally British



menu of central philosophical issues which he, following Locke, has chiefly addressed himself: perception, the nature of science, the self, knowledge of necessary truth.

A distinguished group of 12 essayists, including three professors and three other colleagues from Oxford, debate with him the issues he has been most occupied with, largely treating them in terms of his current thinking and not as items of intellectual history. This has the excellent effect of eliciting nearly 60 pages from Ayer himself in which he replies with admirable vigour and dexterity to much of the criticism brought against him, in a consistently friendly but quite

The best and deepest of the contributions is that by Ayer's successor, Michael Dummett, which makes very fruitful use of Ayer's fairly recent concern with the topic to explore the relationship between our everyday commonsense notion of the material world and the conception of that world supplied by physical science. Dummett discerns a tension between the aim of science to give a strictly objective and impersonal account of the world and the subjectivity of perception and of philosophies of an empiricist kind that stress the authority of perception. The same tension is investigated from another direction in Bernard Williams' inquiry into Ayer's idea of verification: central to his early rejection of metaphysics, morals, and religion, which is one thing done by anyone, anywhere, anyhow, quite another done by a particular person in particular circumstances. Sir Peter Strawson and Charles Taylor attack the sense-data which remain, despite some changes of name, the hard empirical core of our beliefs according to Ayer. J. L. Mackie resists his scepticism about induction by a fresh variant of the inference (invalid to Ayer) from discriminable possibilities to equal probabilities. There are three essays on the self, one of them purporting to prove that its author does not exist.

Like Locke, Ayer was thought dangerously revolutionary in his earlier years, but the revolution having succeeded as much as revolutions usually do, he now finds himself almost a pillar of mature orthodoxy. Both began by making Oxford rather too hot to hold them: in the fullness of time both found their works taken up as textbooks.

This collection of essays is fairly sternly professional: there is no general account of Ayer's philosophy, its development and its influence; nothing on his ideas about morality and religion. What does get celebrated in an exemplary way is the unrelenting devotion to rational argument that is quite as important a part of Ayer's work as any of his particular theories.

Anthony Quinton

The Business of Enlightenment: A Publishing History of the Encyclopédie 1775-1800.

By Robert Darnton (Harvard £13.00).

The well-washed old linens of Burgundy made the best paper, and when the Revolution broke out the demand for urgent printed news of all kinds put the ragpickers of France in a commanding position: they tripled their price. By then, of course, M. Panckoucke had sold off his potentially dangerous ideas in publishing, and founding the *Moniteur universel* was into hand news. Charles Joseph Panckoucke, trimmer and entrepreneur extraordinaire, is the hero, if that is the right word, of Robert Darnton's elegant and scholarly new book.

Nobody seems to have liked him much. In 1778, the year in which Voltaire and Rousseau both died and the prospect of Rousseau's posthumous *Confessions* gathered the publishers of Europe like dung-beetles to the shores of Geneva, Panckoucke had purchased papers from Madame Denis to nourish financially his bid for the Rousseau: when that failed, he sold them, a year or so later, to Beaumarchais. "M. Panckoucke," remarked the purchaser, "is a man who needs to explain mercantile villainy further," *est Belge, et dix fois Belge*. Ten years

before that, Diderot, declining to work on the four volumes of *Supplément à l'Encyclopédie*, told him literally what to do with his project and himself.

In that interview the heroic age of the French Enlightenment came to an end. Socrates rested his case. Let the businessmen take over. How thoroughly and scandalously they did so is told in *The Business of Enlightenment*. "Il ne faut pas chicaner," they assured one another, but they all did, usually behind more than one back and in several directions at once, and in a manner which makes today's Frankfurt Book Fair look like a bit of fun in the Fall.

Publishing in pre-Revolutionary France emerges as a kind of hazardous open zoo unconstrained by laws of international copyright or conventions of truthful dealing, but compelled to flourish within a system of official privilege and variable State control: the price of privilege was that the trade should police itself. Professor of History at Princeton, Darnton reveals a menagerie of vicious and conflicting creatures as surely as the Régamster in *Pandora's Box*. Contemporaries seemed almost aware of it: in the imagery of the French printing trade, *bears* pulled the pages, *monkeys* set the type. That Panckoucke was for all his ruthlessness, a kind of lion is suggested by his obsessive persistence in an

Encyclopédie *methodique* to succeed and supplant Diderot's, and confirmed by the early arrival on the scene of a high-octane jackal and more friendly, though still durable, beasts from across the Jura in Neuchâtel.

The jackal was Jacques Duplain, bookseller and crook of Lyons, and Panckoucke, Duplain and the members of the *Société typographique* de Neuchâtel together comprised a consortium to bring out the first popular quarto edition of Diderot's *Encyclopédie*, the most famous book of the day.

They just made it, before dissolving in mutual acrimony, and counter-accusations of *chicanerie*. The Neuchâtel quarto was the largest of all the pre-Revolutionary editions, and reprints of the *Encyclopédie*: the press-run of 8,525 copies, at 36 volumes a copy, was staggering for the time and strained the entire resources of the printing and publishing trades in eastern France and Suisse Romande, from the bears, monkeys and ragpickers to the ink-manufacturers and the chippers who smuggled the sheets through the elaborate procedures by which the State kept up the appearance of official disinterest at the frontiers. Its chief rival was the octavo of Bern and Lausanne, which the consortium successfully kicked out of France but to which it lost heavily elsewhere. Altogether Darnton has accounted for more than 25,000

seals circulating in France, Europe, America and the Cape of Good Hope before 1789—considerably more than was thought before he began working at the hitherto barely explored archives of the STN in Neuchâtel. The *Encyclopédie* was big business. It was even, by 1778, getting to be quite smart.

But not to the mercantile *nouveau-riches*, apparently. The quarto did poorly in the big ports, and in all the new manufacturing centres of the north-east, except for some reason, Cambrai. It went like a bomb, however, in Besançon, one of the most State-encrusted provincial centres of France, and seems to have been bought chiefly by the established professional élite—even its own printers could never have afforded to buy a set—and by a surprising number of clergy for a book on the Index.

Who read it? Impossible to carry *Phistoire du livre*, the which comparatively recent genre of historiography Darnton's book is a distinguished addition, with any certainty into popular reading habits, particularly as many copies were ordered for, and widely read in, the *sociétés littéraires* that had sprung up in many French towns. As to whether the *Encyclopédie* was the Trojan horse of Revolution or the Liberal joy of the Ancien Régime, Darnton's researches produce plenty of

evidence, but nothing conclusive, to argue either way. The nature, almost the biological nature, of imaginative historical change remains well beyond the scope of archives like these.

To realize such abstractions was not Darnton's aim. *The Business of Enlightenment*, particularly the chapters on "Book-making" and "Diffusion", will delight and instruct all readers in thrall to the last years of pre-Revolutionary France, to the history of business malpractice, the errors of showmanship, the marketing of ideas in a capitalist economy and authoritarian state, the dissemination of reputedly subversive literature, or to the false prospectus, the special offer and the hard sell. It is well written and beautifully set in a handsomely readable type—not, I suppose, the exemplary *philosophie* chosen by Panckoucke and Duplain—but to enjoy it to the full you should read it in conjunction with one of the most moving biographies of the past decade, Arthur M. Wilson's magnificent *Diderot* (Oxford, £20.25, and, at more than 800 pages, actually worth it). Otherwise you will never understand why men were moved to acquire the *Encyclopédie* at all, or why other men pulled every trick in the book to make a lot of money by ensuring that they could.

Michael Ratcliffe

## Rough going all the way

John Hackett

Alexander's Generals: The Italian Campaign 1944-45. By Gregory Blaxland (William Kimber, £9.95).

Whatever may have answered Churchill's description of Italy as "the soft under-belly of Europe" it was certainly not the country itself, as a place to fight over. The long hard slog up this mountainous peninsula, across an endless succession of rivers and ridges, all running the wrong way against a stubborn enemy under able command, made of the Italian Campaign in the last two winters of the Second World War one of the hardest the Allies had to fight. Gregory Blaxland's book, *Alexander's Generals*, covering the operations of both the 5th US and 8th British armies in the 15th Army Group, but written by an 8th Army man who knew his own people best, makes this dramatically clear.

The Allied Army Group, containing men from six conti-

nents and 50 countries, fought under one of the most admired and best-loved British military figures of our century, Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, or more simply Alex. It was the inextinguishable store of understanding, tact, and diplomacy which was joined in Alex with high professionalism and a personality of great charisma, that brought this multi-racial polyglot army into something like a coherent whole, even when national styles differed.

Alex rode his subordinates on a loose rein, an unobtrusive but always immanent presence. When the vaunting pride of General Mark Clark, commanding the US 5th Army, led him to disregard his superior's orders and (to the dismay of his own Corps Commanders) turn aside to move on Rome, it was to be on his own reckoning, "the first conqueror to enter Rome from the south since Belisarius in 346AD", whatever Alex had to say to him was restrained and in private. It was nearly 20 years before Alex, in his own

memoirs, was openly (but still with restraint) to criticize an act of gross insubordination which not only saved the German 14th Army from destruction but by enabling it to join up with the 16th put new heart and vigour into it.

The British Generals were often young (Keightley was given 5 Corps at the age of 43, Dick Hull—still only a substantive Captain in the 17th/21st Lancers—took over 1st Armoured Division at 37, Toby Low was Keightley's DGS at 30), but they all had had a good deal of fighting and now, in the fifth year of war, with United Kingdom manpower scarce, they tended to be cautious about casualties. The Americans had less experience. Mark Clark himself, after a few months (and a wound) in France in 1918 had seen no action since. But they had abundant manpower: their Divisions were either fresh or plentifully replenished. The British sometimes found their method of campaign, American planning for a battle often

seemed to consist of little more than the indication of objectives. If the attack failed it was likely to be ordered again, exactly as before, and perhaps even a third time. Divisions like the US 85th and 88th took a hammering which to 8th Army men was almost unbelievable. American Generals with British formations under command or on a flank were sometimes impatient with their caution.

Everywhere, however, it was rough. Old hands said that the Western Desert, compared to this, had been a picnic. The bitter fighting at Cassino attracted brief attention from a public whose attention was not yet wholly concentrated on North-West Europe. The Grenadiers said that the fight for Monte Estaglin, further north in the Apennines, was the ironically self-styled "D-Day Dodgers" were no longer on the front page, was worse. The record of 46 Div is typical. From the time they opened the offensive on the Gothic Line in August, 1944 until withdraw-

in December they had mauled nine enemy divisions, suffered over 4,000 casualties, taken nearly 3,000 prisoners and in advancing 80 miles had crossed 18 rivers and covered the engineer construction of 70 Bailey bridges.

Anyone who fought in the 8th Army in Italy will find in these pages many old friends, at many levels. Others will discover, perhaps to their surprise, that the Italian Campaign of 1944-45 was every bit as rough in its own way as that in another European peninsula a century and a half earlier. No-one can fail to respect the outstanding generalship and high fighting qualities shown by a beaten enemy, going on doing what had to be done, as their last commander, Lieut-General von Senger and Etterlin put it, in the title of his memoirs, "With Neither Fear Nor Hope". Von Senger's son today commands the Central Region in Nato and his troops include the 1st British Corps from the British Army of the Rhine.

## Short stories

The Bloody Chamber and Other Stories. By Angela Carter (Collins, £4.95). Hearts of Gold. By Clive Sinclair (Alison & Busby, £5.95). London Magazine Stories 11. Edited by Alan Ross (London Magazine Editions, £4.95).

No apologies for reviewing Angela Carter's stories so long after publication. Had these ten gems been strung together in the novel's circlet form they would doubtless have gathered prizes—though none so glittering as the book's own contents—of the kind that afford prominent seals of approval.

It has been said that Miss Carter has re-worked familiar fairy tales in the light of keen contemporary psychological insight. To have done that cleverly would have been a witty and scholarly piece of transposition. But she has done far more. She has extended the life and richness of the fable form itself partly through language that is both pellucid and sensual, but chiefly through imagination of such Ariel reach she can glide from ancient to modern, from darkness to luminosity, from depravity to comedy without any hint of strain and—most valuable of all—without losing the elusive power of the original tales. For every perceptive beam she casts in one corner she replenishes another with riddles.

The finest example of her considerable qualities is probably that of the title story. This re-casting of Bluebeard, *The Bloody Chamber*, is at one level, the sharpest possible image of marriage itself. In a room entirely mirrored, the young bride cannot ignore her wilful entering upon the self-sacrificial act. If this were to make a feminist point alone, then the story would be no more than playing in the modern idiom. But the bride is again and again in these stories, death as the one unknown experience, holds the greatest sensual possibilities of all.

Although there are references to Rops and Redon, although she creates the corrupt and gorgeous world of these symbolist painters, her vision—drawn by her rather than oil-thick brush—is finer. Instead of draping a noun with voluptuous epithets, she will find one, exquisitely sensuous, "cliate" to describe the winter stumps of willow "gracile", for the muzzles of fine-bred horses. It barely matters whether one knows the meaning of the words, they are used with truly lapidary skill. Miss Carter is a slashing impatient literary critic of othered her own ferocious standards.

The opening story in Clive Sinclair's collection *Hearts of Gold* could almost have fluttered from *The Bloody Chamber*. The family in "Uncle Vlad" is descended from a hero who tossed captive Turks in the air, impaling them neatly on his spear. For their annual banquet the family makes do with small starlings—whose heads are first bitten off—trout tossed live into boiling vinegar and crepes which, when pierced, release a flight of butterflies. Naturally, the lovely girl of the tale gets it in the neck too.

But this story is a misfit. Guilt prevails in the others—principally guilt at being a living—and worse—unnumbered Jew. The heroes seek surrogate martyrdoms which never come in quite the form devised: most are sexual. Sex, death, Jewishness and guilt are twined with a vigorous comedy. Philip Roth would recognize and Mr Sinclair guilefully knows Mr Roth would recognize. In one of three stories, about a fourth-rate private eye Smolinsky (*The Luftmensch* is, man of air), Sinclair starts: "What is Joshua Smolinsky doing in Philip Roth's former room at a colony for writers?" Well, Smolinsky is helping another Smolinsky ghost write the story of a writer who can't write any more—a man called Victor who used to thank God for the holocaust because "it gave the Jews the right to sit in judgement on this stinking world. But now I'm not sure. Why? On account of Israel, that's why. In our own country we Jews are also not perfect." Extremely sexy, wry, likeable, tortured, these stories crackle with talent. If only Mr Sinclair could stop worrying that it was someone else's. As it is, terror drives his energy in too many directions and once Stop running, Sinclair. Take a breath of air. It won't—though I know you think it might—kill you.

A piece of his characteristically entitled "The Creature on My Back" also appears on *London Magazine Stories 11*. It's not Sinclair's best, but it's one of the better pieces by lesser known writers in this collection.

I don't know if Alan Ross is being bombarded with stuff from writers either born or working in the developing world, but 17 of these 20 stories have overseas connections. If this amounts to a definite policy of encouragement, excellent, but the fact remains that the finest stories are by established writers... Francis King's poignant, well-made story of an old cabaret singer's wake, Milan Kundera's rich exposition of the roles men and women devise for each other ("The Hitchhiking Game"), and above all, Nadine Gordimer's cool, painful tale of the way innocent love between children of mixed races becomes, with maturity, a criminal act in which the murderer, by all that's white and right, is acquitted.

Jacky Gillott

## Paris: the threat of the mad builder

Paris: a century of change 1878-1978. By Norma Evenson (Yale, £18).

Like Norma Evenson I lived for two years in Paris during the Seventies, and saw the holes getting deeper at Les Halles, and the skyscrapers getting taller at La Défense, and *les riches* moving back into the elegant white restorations of the old Marais, and the commuters going *métro* *boulot* *métro* *dodo* (train-work-train-sleep) at Châtelet and L'Étoile on the new pushed black rubber tyres for an official statistical average of two hours a day, two years a lifetime, and the wine come in plastic bottles at Jacques Borel, and Le Self open above the Luxembourg gardens, and the concealed speakers play taped music in the chestnut trees of the Tuilleries. I, too, saw Paris changing. But what I did not see, or even remotely guess, were the historical reasons, the ideological battles, the municipal dreams, of city planners, architects, slum-clearance officers, transport specialists, Cabinet Ministers, conservation groups, and utopian visionaries which lay behind these changes. These are what Norma Evenson examines, chronicles and criticises so vividly in this illustrated study of Paris during the last hundred years: a century of transformations which takes us from Baron Haussmann's *grands boulevards* and Garbier's aristocratic Opera house (1875), to the high-speed *Périphérique* and Pompidou's despoiled palace of People's Culture at the Beaubourg (1976).

Does the approve of what she found? No simple answer to that. Professor Evenson is an "urbanist" from the University of California. She has published monographs on the new capital cities of India and Brazil, and made a particular study of the work of Le Corbusier. Her business is to be objective and diagnostic about cities; not to fall in love with them. In a sense her book is directed to the specialist reader (and hence the price), and it has the cool disinterest, the technical and statistique ease, and some at least of the morbid jargon ("congeometric, accretive urban texture"), appropriate to her calling. It is quite tough going, with none of the picturesque backchat of Vincent Cronin's *Companion Guide*, for example, or the literary cheese-cake of Hemingway's *Movable Feast*, or the fastidious regrets of Richard Cobb on *Paris Poubelle*. Yet the pictures and diagrams are marvellous, and the book has a secret drama all of its own.

never really how frequently, and how close, Paris

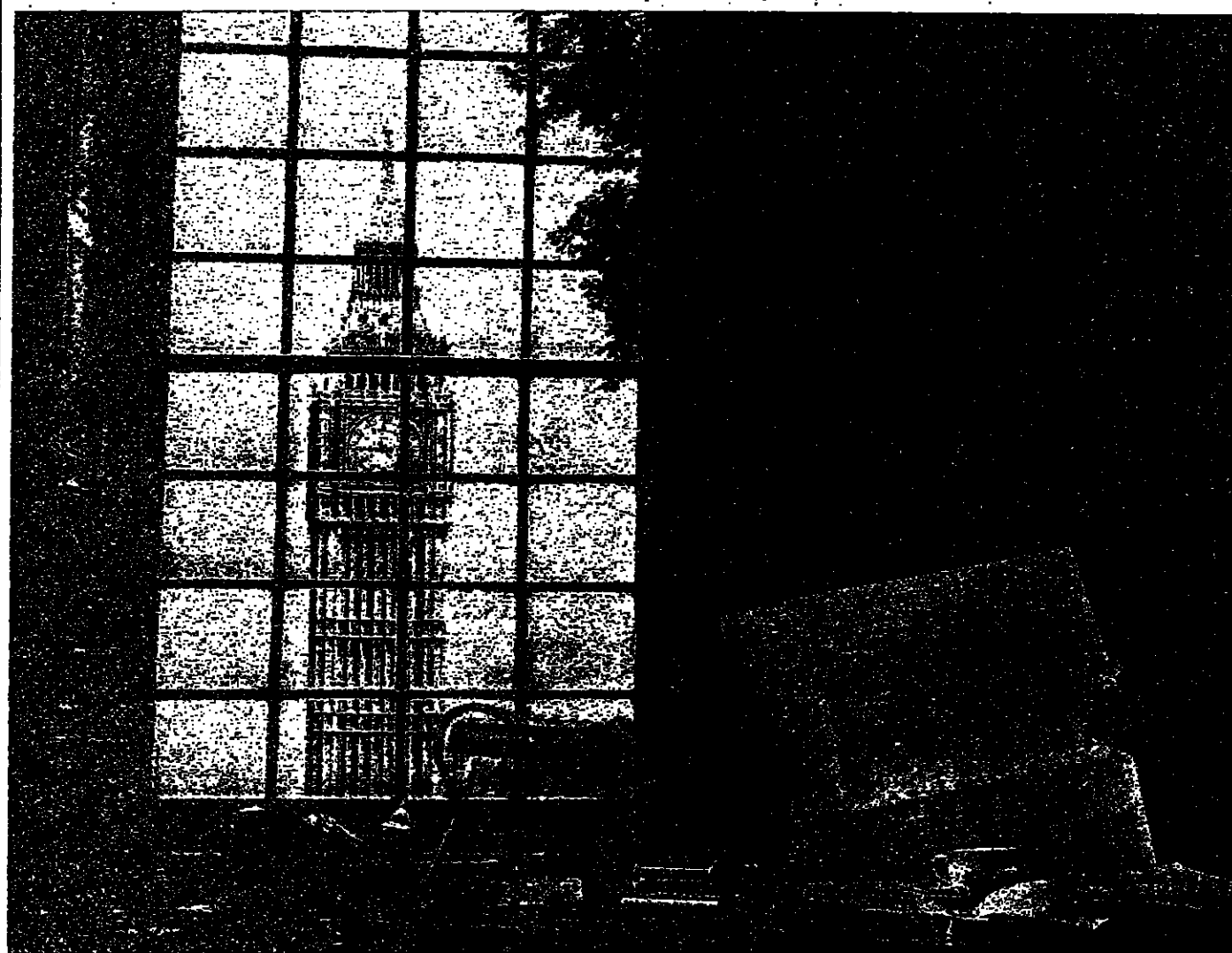
has come to real architectural catastrophe. What we have lost is sublime, compared to what we might have had. Everyone knows that in 1944 Hitler mined all the bridges across the Seine, and most of the historic monuments, including Notre Dame, but Victor Hugo once said: Paris has always been threatened more by mad builders than by mad generals.

Professor Evenson tells of regiments of 60-story tower-blocks planned to march from L'Arc de Triomphe to the Porte Maillot; of iron railway viaducts traversing the Place de l'Opera at six metres height; of all-purpose *Métro* tubes flushing passengers by day and sewerage by night; of commercial avenues slicing through the gardens of the Palais Royal; of arterial road bridges intersecting diagonally across the Seine between the Institut and the Louvre; and of Pompidou's triple-track freeway, to be driven through the flank of the Latin Quarter. (What is the Science-Fac tower compared to these?) Le Corbusier himself, who is to some extent the ghost at this feast, campaigned throughout his lifetime for a nightmare rebuilding of the entire centre of the Right Bank, described in his *La Ville Radieuse* (1935, 1964) as a gridwork of skyscrapers—"air, light, and greenery all around us again"—to be constructed on the razed ground between the Pont Neuf (where Esmerelda once danced) and the Porte Saint-Denis (where Fifi still does).

It is true that terrible mistakes have been made: that a lot has been lost, that the wind howls across the piazzas of La Défense. But we still have the *champs-Élysées*, the Eiffel Tower, the Gare d'Orsay, the art-nouveau Metro stations of Hector Guimard, the pedestrian precincts of the Fifth, and the noble monstrosity of the Tour Montparnasse. There is still nothing in the world like the *café au coin* du boulevard, or the iron benches in the Palais Royal. We may even have a garden blossoming out of Les Halles, and learn to love the Beaubourg. In Paris, thank heavens, *le cœur a ses raisons* too; and Professor Evenson celebrates them.

Richard Holmes

In the TLS tomorrow: Joseph Needham on the game of Khaifeng-fu; David Lodge on Mailer and Gary Gilmore; Alec Nove on E. H. Carr's magnum opus. In The Times next week Michael Ratcliffe will review History's Carnival, the autobiography of Leonid Plyushch; Robert Mark will review Caroline Morchead's *Fortune's Edge*; Kidnapping in the World Today.



## Place your corporate advertising in the Cabinet.

Most corporate campaigns know what they're talking about.

Few know who they're talking to.

And so fail to use the media with the precision that is the cornerstone of all product and services advertising.

Instead, the message is felt to be of a "general" nature and mistakenly directed at the general public.

To little effect.

After all, the majority of ITV viewers cannot enforce trade restrictions, tax levels, pay guidelines, pricing and countless other company legislations.

And it's not the general public who is the country's biggest single consumer.

It's the Government who, with an annual expenditure equivalent to 55% of

the Gross National Product, is the greatest single influence on your business.

The Times has a unique influence in Westminster and Whitehall. With a readership that includes 85% of MPs and 82% of senior civil servants.\*

They have an interest in your company. In its future. In its growth.

So be sure to place your advertising where they'll be sure to read it.

In The Times.

If you would like to see our presentation on corporate advertising, speak to your usual contact or ring Ian Adkins on 01-837 1234, Extension 434.

THE TIMES















## THE ARTS

## Portraitist extraordinary

Ingres Drawings  
Victoria and Albert  
Cyprus BC  
British Museum  
African Textiles  
Museum of Mankind

Small and relatively unpretentious exhibitions on uncopied subjects which arrive at the end of the year (or the decade for that matter) often tend to get overlooked in the seasonal rush. But that way one can miss some real pleasures.

Take, for instance, the Ingres Drawings which is now at the Victoria and Albert. British reactions to Ingres have always been a bit half-hearted. Of course we cannot fail to recognize his mastery, but usually sooner or later words like "cold" and "academic" creep in. His immaculate finish leaves little room for that Romantic vagueness so traditionally beloved of the British, and he gets few marks for dreaming. It seems to have known exactly what he could do and got right on with doing it, so that his finished pictures are always (a real sin against British taste, this) superior to his rough sketches. This show demonstrates as much in the room devoted to preparatory sketches for major paintings, especially when they are juxtaposed with the final versions as in the case of the National Gallery's *Angelica Saved by Ruggieri*.

But then there are the draw-

ings which were meant from the outset as independent pieces. And many of these are absolutely stunning. Not so much the earlier Roman landscape drawings, which are pleasant but undistinguished. The portraits, though, are really extraordinary, combining as they do an acute (sometimes perhaps uncomfortably acute) feeling for the character of the sitter with the utmost economy and so that the minimum of apparent effort produces the maximum effect. This is true even of the sketches for painted portraits: one can quite believe that something like the chalk-and-pencil drawings of Cherubini, guaranteed to stop anyone in his tracks at six paces, was done in a few moments rather than being the result of painstaking distillation. But that sort of gift comes only as a result of long discipline. Apparently Ingres himself regarded his portrait drawings as potboilers, but the potboilers of a genius take on their own very special value, whether he consciously wills it or no.

Seekers of similarly classical delights in the British Museum's Cyprus show will be disappointed. These artifacts, borrowed from local museums and most of them never seen before outside Cyprus, belong to the imaginative world of King Priam rather than that of Orpheus: remote, barbaric and even on a very small scale, monumental. The show starts chronologically, around 7000 BC, and only right at the end does it arrive (not at all that interestingly) at the Classical period. But before that the melting-pot of Mediterranean, African and Oriental styles it witnesses offers much to excite the mind as well as the eye.

Even the very inexpert can pick out bits and pieces which look purely Egyptian, or strongly Persian, or as those which seem vaguely Greek or Minoan. It seems, indeed, during the Classical period there were political pressures in the arts which encouraged the Greek style and then, after the death of Cimon in 449 BC, actually led to a ban on all things Greek. But despite the diversity of influences which have gone into Cypriot art, the result does give an unexpected impression of consistency as well as complexity, and many of the individual pieces of ceramic and ivory are very impressive for all their remoteness and mystery.

The African textiles at the Museum of Mankind are remote and impressive too, though the cunningly mounted sections dealing with technique does its best to dispel the mystery. There are all sorts of woven fibres (as well as some variations like bark-cloth and decorated skins), and many different ways of colouring and decorating. The overall impression is of brilliance and vitality, but some of the quietest, most nearly monochrome designs exert an appeal quite apart from the exoticism which for the (perhaps slightly patronising) European generally provokes the initial response. As with many of this museum's exhibitions, the primary thrust seems to be informational, but the end result holds a lot of pure aesthetic delight.

John Russell Taylor

right: Ingres's Mrs John Mackie with the Villa Medici in the background (1816)



Park Lane Group  
Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

The Park Lane Group's worthy week of young artists in twentieth-century music is with it again. Having in previous seasons served on the auditioning panel for this series, I have some experience of the problems, which are not those of finding enough emergent musicians willing to tackle modern pieces, for happily they offer themselves in plenty.

The real challenge comes in creating worthwhile programmes from a century not rich in small-scale masterpieces.

Monday's opening recital was a case in point. It featured a violin duo who are still busily engaged in building themselves a repertoire, and a contralto, Susan Tyrrell, whose evident talents were wasted on a good deal of mediocre music. Miss Tyrrell has a surprisingly full, mature voice which she can yield without effort. She has the rare and true well-voiced contralto sound, but she also holds in reserve a lean urgency that can be assertive or intensely moving or even,

as in her three Britten folk songs, lightly comic.

Little of this range, however, was exploited in Elisabeth Lutyens's new "That sun" nor in Wolfgang Rihm's "Hölderlin Fragments", both of which gave more opportunities to her accompanist David Owen.

Norris, who was playing last night as a soloist.

The violinists Elisabeth Perry and Alexander Balanescu, performing as One Plus One, showed their vigorous if slightly raucous style to good effect in Prokofiev's sonata and less pleasantly in a microtonal sonata by Henk Badings. They also offered two new pieces, for which Miss Perry became a dark, robust viola player: Douglas Young's boring "Slieve League" and Christian Wolff's bald but funny "Rock About" variations inside an American Civil War song.

Tuesday evening's recital was a great deal better in quality and balance, pairing a virtuosic romantic cellist, Steven Isserlis, with a fluent quick-witted oboist, Melinda Maxwell. They worked well together in Gordon Crosse's "Little Epiphany", where the briskly plaintive oboe could contrast with the more effective cello, but the two players were even more impressive as soloists. Mr Isserlis came near to swamping Dallapiccola's unaccompanied work with his expressive fervour, though with the same means he brought a needed impetus to the more esoteric ruminations of Robert Saxton's Toccata, and to Shostakovich's suite from *The Gadfly*. He saved himself by playing up the satirical finale outrageously. He is clearly a musician with a big personality and a technique to match.

Miss Maxwell pecked nimbly at Beethoven's *Sequenza VII* and did her best for two early and ineffective insect studies by Britten. Her most exciting performance, however, came in Simon Bainbridge's new *Music For Mal and Nora*, which was given twice and seemed even more ripping, brilliant and strange second time round.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

## ART GALLERIES

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS  
Piccadilly, London W1  
POST IMPRESSIONISM  
10 am to 6 pm. Weds and Thurs 10 am to 6 pm. Last admission 2.30. Last entry 1.30. OAPs, children and under 14s 50p on Sun.

ARTIST GALLERY (Arts Council)  
Kensington, London W8  
REVIEWS PHOTOGRAPHY  
10 am to 6 pm. Thurs to Sat. 10 am to 6 pm. Sun. 10 am to 5 pm. Info: 01-831 7108.

STATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1  
See, Buy and Sell: late oil sketches and watercolours of Turner. Last date: Wednesdays 10.30-5.00; Sun. 2.00-5.00. Info: 01-831 7108.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington, London W8  
JANUARY 10-17  
PHOTOGRAPHY IN PRAIRIE  
10 am to 6 pm. Thurs to Sat. 10 am to 6 pm. Sun. 10 am to 5 pm. Info: 01-831 7108.

NOTICE  
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

NOW SHOWING John Huston's  
CAMDEN "WISE BLOOD"  
PLAZA "ABSOLUTELY NOT TO BE MISSED"  
Camden Town 485 2443

Musical Europe looks to Florence in early summer when the Maggio Musicale begins and this year there will be special interest with Riccardo Muti conducting his first *Otello* there. But Florence has a flourishing winter season too. Near to the Ring takes a second step forward when *Rheingold*, described in *The Times's* Festivals Supplement is joined by *Die Walküre* using the same production team of Fick and Rocco. At the moment Florence has plenty in repertoire with *Butterfly* a new and vocally lively *Figaro*, cast with principals who are all on the right side of 40 and in some cases nearer 30.

Italian chauvinists might complain that native singers are relegated to the minor roles. The Anglo-American influence is strong in the casting with Thomas Allen and Margaret Marshall, Helen Donath and James Morris, playing the masters and servants respectively. Florence have gone to France for their producer, Antoine Vitez, another of the avant-garde directors who appear to be in favour at the moment. Vitez (born Paris, 1930) is the oldest of the major people connected with the production and, perhaps, it is a favourable augury for the future that his contribution is far less successful than the musical side.

Local pride though can take consolation from the fact that Riccardo Muti is in the pit coaxing magic from the orchestra of the Teatro Comunale. The overture sets the tone for the evening, feather light and over almost before it has begun. The delicacy and wit Muti bestows recall the performance that brought him to international prominence a decade ago, *Don Pasquale* at Salzburg. If there is fault in his *Figaro* then it is over-innocence, an insistence on putting his singers first every time. Even so there are many moments on which Muti cannot avoid putting his individual stamp.

The staging of Antoine Vitez, alas, shows little of this sensitivity. He takes a drab view of the opera and indeed at times seems to be directing Beaumarchais rather than Mozart. The production begins at the centre and works outwards, rather like opening up a Russian egg in reverse. The living quarters of Susanna and Figaro form the engine room of the Alinari's house. The sets for the

British voices grace  
Florence's Figaro



Act II: Thomas Allen and Margaret Marshall

following two acts are already in place when the curtain rises and behind them sprout the tops of the trees of the garden where everyone will be revealed in true colours at the end of the *folie journee*. The Alinari's, clearly, are more interested in gardens than in homes. The designer, Claude Lemaire, allows Figaro but a chair and the Countess only a bed of quite modest proportions. There is not a picture on the wall, living was obviously austere in Seville and Rosina had every right to feel melancholy.

The men in the opera are uniformly unsympathetic. Rather perversely Figaro is cast as the harsh-voiced and more commanding of the two

baritone, James Morris, from the Met, is to all intents and purposes a bass and he plays Figaro as a genuine aggressor who is likely to take over from his master (Thomas Allen) at any moment. Vitez in a programme note draws parallels between Figaro and Lopachin in *The Cherry Orchard*, which is a possible view but denies the humour and quicksilver wit that is part of Figaro's character when he is not defending his wife and chattels. Morris tries to replace a little of this, but his Figaro for all its vocal authority remains basically unattractive. And that fits into the Vitez plan of affairs.

Thomas Allen, in contrast, comes close to winning the

audience over to his side by the vocal grace of his Count. His humiliation in the final act is complete enough, but it is one tempered with the sympathy that might be given to a Falstaff, although this Alinari's sister gets her attacker in a more direct way than the moral and physical danger lurking along all the corridors of this most popular and best known of all the nation's schools.

Little sister gets her attacker in a vulnerable place with a savage blow of her sashed and all is well. Meanwhile, out in the playground, a bicycle is stolen and various older pupils display their licentious and disruptive natures to advantage. Of the new first year, young Peter Moran, playing Pogo Pasterson with his little sister, a bent arm, makes an immediate impression.

I can see a danger, now *Grange Hill* is in its third series, that the adult characters will settle down into caricature; caretakers becoming the very essence of obnoxiousness, the teachers of abrasiveness, the worst victim of the microphones is George Lacy, a dame of so many years' experience that he has only himself to blame for sounding like a ship in distress. Whatever dame he plays, he can be identified by his frequent change of wig. By substituting hairstyles for character invention he is in danger of disappearing from the plot and he, too, shows spontaneity only when prompted by Mr Crowther's presence.

It is Mr Crowther who holds the production together, though his script is not noticeably superior and he wastes time impersonating Liberator to the complete mystification of most of the young audience. He does the electronic mixer, improvises lines which are funnier than the tiresome library of brand names and feeble jokes in John Morley's script and establishes direct contact. He is the holiday spirit of the production.

I was not alone in finding a buck-toothed parody of a Chinese trade delegation humoured; Kines like "my tiny little Chinese mind" got the silence they deserved and the comedy of the day was provoked by many laughs in Bath. Despite the obligatory mention of sweet names and parade of local children, *little was done* to make advantage of the city: Wishee Washee's steam bath might as well have been in Peking.

*Aladdin* usually has one villain, the wicked Abanazar; in Bath the hives should be directed at the tired formula, the microphones, the choreography and the dire direction.

## Television

War School  
BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

"Our aim", Major Jonathan Powell told his men, "is to get the Army to kill some of our people, and in case they don't we'll do it for them." He was pretending to be a subversive guerrilla leader in a British city called "Two Rivers" - not, miles down the M3 from the staff college at Camberley, where the exercise was planned. It was the subversives' plan, no less, "to turn the Army into the enemy of the local community". They failed, of course, now standing a bit of a slap at HQ: simulations of civil disorder can only be allowed to go so far and the Commandant, General Kitson, expected the college to win.

Terrorism as armed propaganda was the theme of Francis Gerard's and John Reynolds's first programme of four about the present-day work of the college, and the producers should be congratulated on packing so much information and apparently plain speaking into a mere half-hour: "Kitson's class" contained nothing useful or without interest if much, to outsiders, that was a little bizarre not to say quaint. Patterns of escalation and the value of shots over the heads of the crowd were genially disentangled across a Surrey lawn.

Dismissing the idea of a military takeover in Britain as

simply bad taste, Kitson marched away from the standard roses in great style. Nobody defined "subversive" with any precision, yet it was useful to watch the reaching of the intelligence technology of inquiry and containment that can go so blunt, on the spot, in less sophisticated hands.

The Staff College is clearly informed by a zest for learning the mind of the enemy through theatrical impersonation and dressing up. Not only did the pupils - hand-picked captains and majors from the Sandhurst of 13 years ago - absorb the thinking and tactics of urban guerrillas, but four of their colonels lectured them in the guise of subversive stereotypes rotting the fabric of British society. Kitson was: as odds with one another, boldie, striped, kilted nationalist, chalk-striped mole and madio Aussie associate of the Baader-Meinhoff gang nevertheless united in clenched fists, the belief in open victory and power to the people" (good-natured applause).

The polite little jokes with which the message was leavened suggested a staff panto rather than *Privates on Parade* and, whilst the talents of military men in projection were surprisingly high order, it was not clear within the context of the programme, what it was all for. However, though some of the unimpressive colonels in the front row were conspicuously miffed to have been left out of the show, the Commandant himself was tickled pink, and nobody could watch his formidable figure for a second without understanding as well as that this was what counted.

Grange Hill  
BBC 1

Fay Weldon

"What could happen here?" asked one tiny, leather-coated pupil of another, as *Grange Hill* opened its gates on Tuesday for a new term. "Anything", says the other, darkly, trying vainly to protect his little sister from the moral and physical danger lurking along all the corridors of this most popular and best known of all the nation's schools.

Little sister gets her attacker in a vulnerable place with a savage blow of her sashed and all is well. Meanwhile, out in the playground, a bicycle is stolen and various older pupils display their licentious and disruptive natures to advantage. Of the new first year, young Peter Moran, playing Pogo Pasterson with his little sister, a bent arm, makes an immediate impression.

I can see a danger, now *Grange Hill* is in its third series, that the adult characters will settle down into caricature; caretakers becoming the very essence of obnoxiousness, the teachers of abrasiveness, the

Aladdin

Bath

Ned Chaillet

I do not think we should forgive them the microphones for there is a danger that they will forget what their voices can do. The Theatre Royal, Bath, is one of those gems of theatrical architecture that enfold an audience, wrapping auditorium and stage in one embrace. It is a perfect home for pantomime, for that knowing conspiracy between spectators and performers that turns men into games and women into boys and permits actors to talk directly to individuals in the audience, to make a direct eye contact, to share a wink.

Robert Marlowe's direction mounts three ungainly microphones at the edge of the stage and sets up an electronic wall that sabotages the intimacy, evoking television rather than theatre.

If it was done to ease Judy Carne's return to the British stage after years of television success in the United States, it would have been enough to wipe her for sound. As a coy sort of Aladdin she is the only performer to benefit from amplification. She would have benefited more from good direction and decent choreography and whether she is sister-wife Leslie Crowther who plays brother Wishee Washee to her Aladdin, she shows a willingness to be brazen as well as lovely that could have made for a livelier evening.

Orlando Quartet  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Noël Goodwin

A programme in a continuing series on the South Bank brought the first appearance there on Tuesday of the Orlando Quartet, whose players are of four different nationalities but all are resident in Holland, where they first came together when they were members of Dutch radio orchestras. Now, with a first prize in the 1978 European Broadcasting Union competition to their credit, they have begun to make an international reputation, which this concert should have helped to consolidate. The concert series itself may go under the convenient heading of "mainly Beethoven", but it was mostly Bartók in which the Orlando Quartet excelled.

Having made a late change of programme to include Bartók's second quartet instead of the third, the visitors from Holland gave their listeners the benefit of a performance that brought an element of rediscovery and fresh thought to the work's original aspects, such as the insistent, barbaric momentum of the middle movement, which came to resemble something more primitive than the

wild peasant dance of which the programme spoke, and the finely-tuned shifts of metre by which its character becomes changed.

The outer movements were made to sound intensely dramatic and subtle in their effects, even if some phrases gave the impression of being rather more polished engineering than musical feeling. Their playing of Beethoven was no less polished in terms of responsive ensemble, different unanimity of musical purpose and superbly shaded dynamics, but the overall result was less distinctive. In the third "Razumovsky" quartet (Op 59) the tempo of the second movement was either not quite slow enough to contradict Beethoven's "quasi allegretto" marking or not quite fast enough to suggest that it was other than a slow movement anyway, and there was then too little differentiation with the following movement.

Nor did any gleam of humour lighten the determined momentum of the finale, which raced to its conclusion with a rare display of technical precision but, for my taste, too little warmth within it. However, the earlier C minor quartet, (Op 18, no 4) gave ample evidence of expressive delicacy as well as cool assurance from a quartet who should become well-known visitors here.

BACK IN THE WEST END!  
WINNER 5 ACADEMY AWARDS!



JACK NICHOLSON

ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST

Fantasy Films

AMLOS FORMAN FILM "JACK NICHOLSON ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST"

Starring LOUISE FLETCHER and WILLIAM REDFIELD. Screenplay LAWRENCE HUBERT and BO GOLDMAN. Based on the novel by KEN Kesey

United Artists

NOW SHOWING ODEON MARBLE ARCH TELEPHONE: 723 2011



Ronald Butt

## Playing the political games

One of the first responses that seems to occur to us, as indeed it does to children, when we encounter something we do not like in another country, is to declare: "We won't play with you." At the moment, that is what the political and sporting establishment has agreed to say to South Africa from disapproval of a social and political structure with built-in racial discrimination. It is also the response that some would argue that the West should make to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan—though in this case, it is not so much a refusal to "play" with the Russians that is in question, but rather a refusal to compete with any nationality on Russian soil.

There is, however, an essential difference between the argument for a sporting boycott of the South Africans over race, and an Olympic boycott of the Russians over Afghanistan. The complaint against South Africa is concerned wholly with its internal politics. The complaint against the Soviet Union rests not on any consequences of its internal system but on its external behaviour.

This does not mean that we approve of the Russian methods of government and their consequences for individuals. Most of us find them morally repugnant. We know about the suppression of individual freedom, as we understand it, for the greater good of state modernism. We know about imprisoned and silenced dissidents. We have known about these things for a long time. We have also known all along that the Russians would make of the Moscow Olympics a triumph for their kind of state modernism. We have made no objection. We have not thought the imprisoned priests and suppressed dissidents a reason for objecting to the Olympics in Moscow. It is only now that the Russians have shown a new facet of external aggression (did we really think that there would never be another Czechoslovakia?) that the question of rejecting the Olympics is raised.

Every individual must make his own evaluation about the relative moral offence that he finds in the misdeeds of internal Russian and external South African politics. For myself, I understand the argument that the campaign against sporting events with South Africans can be justified by sporting criteria—namely, on the grounds that racial discrimination plays a direct part in their sporting arrangements as it does not in ours, and that it is on these grounds, rather than general political grounds, that we should not play with them. It is said that this creates a different situation from that in Russia where, whatever other moral offences are committed under the Soviet system, there is, so far as we know, no sporting discrimination on grounds of race.

Yet the superficial logic of that argument still rests on a moral assumption that can only be a matter of every individual's opinion. It assumes that to an active sportsman (who is, after all, also a human being and a citizen) the racial policies of the South Africans in sport are bound to be worse than the anti-liberty policies of the Russians. In other words, since every sportsman is someone, since every sportsman is something more than a sportsman, it still



The British Lions: sticking to their guns.

comes down to a judgment about the consequences of the two systems and what should be done about them.

My own opinion is influenced, first, by the clear evidence that there is more movement in South Africa towards a better state of affairs than there is in Russia. Secondly, since it is the practical impact on the West and on Britain of the Russian adventure in Afghanistan, and not a moral opinion of the state of Soviet society, that has given rise to the argument about the Olympics, it seems to me that our opinions about the two cases can legitimately be determined also by where British interests lie.

If we face the truth, the British sporting establishment and its minister are moved as much, if not more, by the political and economic consequences, as they interpret them, of playing in South Africa than by moral considerations. They fear that if the British Lions insist on playing there, this will put an end to the Commonwealth Games (or at least to British participation). But what are the Commonwealth Games worth in sporting terms if, every time, they are made the occasion for African nations to call the rest of us to heel and insist that we conform in every way to their demands? In this sense, they become occasions for demonstrating that we must invariably and weakly conform to opinions we may not share.

There is, however, a separate argument. It is said that if we offend African nationalism, we shall lose politically and economically—most directly in the export to Africa of British sporting equipment.

Yet if it is British interests that are to determine action, how can such trivia be placed in the scales against the consequences for Britain and the West of the only thing that would really satisfy the

African nationalists sufficiently to make them approve of British sporting events in South Africa—the total and drastic overthrow of South Africa as it now exists? Yet who can deny that a successor state that took over in such circumstances would be of a kind constituting a threat to Western interests in the Indian Ocean that would be far more dangerous than the actions the Russians have taken in Afghanistan to consolidate their hold over a border state they already, in the last analysis, controlled? (Not to mention the economic impact on the West of the collapse of South Africa.)

Which brings me back to Russia and the Olympics. It is, of course, important that the Soviet Government, which has acted in character as the natural successor of Tsarist imperialism over peoples whose history never included our sort of individual liberty, should not be allowed to suppose from the response of the West that whatever opportunistic external advance they attempt will meet no resistance. I do not see what has happened now to change that. It is up to all our own consciences.

Indeed, where the law makes no statement, it is up to all our own consciences what we do in such matters. There are some who do not want to play in Moscow or South Africa, and if this is how they feel, they should not. There are some who are not prepared to hold a career there for their own sake, and others who are put off buying a Jaffa orange by Mr. Begin's policy for the West Bank. This is up to the individual. These are moral niceties that government's cannot evaluate and should not seek to apply extra-legal pressure.

It is as wrong to try to exert extra-legal pressure on the British Lions as it is silly to think of the Olympics as a weapon for Afghanistan. Who wants the Commonwealth Games at the price of blackmail? If we are boycotted in Moscow, so be it. If the British Lions are accused of selfishly jeopardizing more important sports, what about their minority rights? And what about their conscientious conviction that they are having a good effect on racial South African sports? Why should they come to heel at the Sports Minister's say-so?

The answer is, of course, that most sport depends on government money and therefore becomes a political weapon. Amateur rugby needs government money less and enjoys comparative freedom. I wish we had no Sports Minister and that politics had no place in sport. But as it is, let us play in South Africa through the double thinking honestly and see where sensible British interests lie. I cannot see any value in using the Olympics as a political weapon while morality and the balance of British interests suggests that the British Lions are right to stick to their guns and not obey commands that have no legal sanction behind them.

Lord Chalfont in an exclusive talk with the Sultan of Oman

## Why the Sultan takes a tough line over Russia



The Sultan of Oman: "persistent Russian aggression".

When Lord Carrington goes to the royal palace at Muscat on Friday for his audience with Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman, it is not likely to be a meeting either by the relatively modest proportions of the elegant white and gold palace or by the outwardly unassuming demeanor of his host.

Sultan Qaboos has come a long way since his days as a Sandhurst cadet and an infantry officer in the British Army of the Rhine; and he is no longer the somewhat tentative figure, only recently installed as the ruler of a remote Arab kingdom, whom Lord Carrington, then defence secretary, met briefly in the early 1970s.

At the age of 39, after nine years of dynamic leadership, he rules confidently over a country which is undergoing a dramatic economic transformation and which, in the aftermath of the disintegration of Iran, is at the heart of one of the most important strategic areas in the world; and he has absolute power.

Sultan Qaboos is therefore emerging as a key figure in the political and strategic calculations affecting the Middle East and, by extension, in the alignments which will determine the international power structure of the 1980s.

The premises of his world view are uncompromising and unambiguous. He endorses without reservation what is sometimes referred to as the "Chinese analysis". The Soviet Union, he says, is embarked upon a systematic plan of world domination. He points, with familiar but irresistible logic, to events in Southern Africa, to Russian exploitation of Cuban surrogate forces, to Soviet domination of South Yemen, and to the growing power of the Red Fleet in the Indian Ocean.

He claims, with an air of frustrated resignation which would strike a sympathetic chord among many of the West's unheeded prophets, to have been saying all this to his Arab colleagues for many years, but "some people hear only what they want to hear".

The West and the Arab world, he suggests, have a common interest in resisting this persistent Russian aggression—an interest which involves no less than the survival of the free world.

The logical conclusion is that the West should first recognize the real nature of the threat and then collaborate with the Arab countries in defeating it. "Some people," says Sultan Qaboos, "should adopt an altogether tougher political stance and should, in pursuit of its own enlightened self-interest, give to the Arab countries all the support they need—moral, military and economic—to enable them to play their role in the

Hormuz, the bottleneck through which essential oil must pass to the outside world, is now at the mercy of any determined terrorist group.

As the Sultan points out, every tanker navigating the Straits (on average 70-80 a day) has to pass through Omani territorial waters. While he is quite ready to assume responsibility for their safe passage, he cannot do so with his own resources. For adequate surveillance, modern radar and underwater detection devices are essential, as well as aircraft and fast patrol boats to deal with intruders.

So far, the Sultan's attempts to organize international action have succeeded only in provoking from some of his less perceptive Arab neighbours accusations that he is paving the way for the return of the "imperialists" to the Gulf.

While facing an international threat in the north, the Omanis have to take account of a hostile South Yemen on their southern border. The armed forces of the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen are lavishly equipped with modern Soviet equipment, all supplied free, while Oman, it is pointed out with some bitterness, has to pay for every gun and every aircraft.

Lord Carrington will certainly find himself under courteous but insistent pressure to persuade the western world to recognize and support its friends in Arabia. The Sultan argues that the Arab-Israeli confrontation is now an archaic irrelevance in the face of the global threat to the free world. The West is already seen by moderate Arabs as moving towards a solution of the Palestine problem; this is, however, likely to be a slow process, whereas the Soviet threat is immediate and urgent.

The Sultan's underlying philosophy is a simple one, and although long, and at times tedious, and the army is an undeniable force. "You cannot," he said as I took my leave, "have prosperity without security."

There are signs that the leaders of the West are beginning to see the danger of an unaccompanied proposition. Some of their friends in the Middle East fear that it may already be too late.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1980

## Could the Army pull off a coup in Britain?

Last night's BBC 1 television programme, *War School*, in which officers at the Army Staff College, Camberley, were seen discussing plans for bringing about a coup d'état in Britain, has caused a storm of controversy. It is a possible military coup d'état.

There is nothing new about such plans. The Army has long considered their role in restoring internal revolution in the United Kingdom. Fear of domestic Bolshevism was most acute in the 1920s and the plans to thwart it can now be read in War Office files at the Public Record Office.

What do the military think about such matters today? They believe a coup would be very easy to accomplish. The Special Air Service Regiment (SAS), housed in the Duke of York's Barracks, Chelsea, can leave the barracks in Downing Street within minutes if terrorists try to seize the citadels of power. The plan is swift and efficient. For a coup all that would need to be changed on the SAS plan is the target. Instead of flushing out terrorists, ministers would be removed instead.

Senior officers insist, however, that such drastic action would be taken only if an incumbent government sought to prolong its life illegally by suspending the Parliament Act, continuing in power beyond five years without calling an election. The military would then run the country until a general election. In other words, a coup to save democracy.

There are many in the "other ranks" of the services who are alarmed by the power of left wing militants in Britain: one Nco put it: "It is too late now. The unions have too much power. I am concerned that the backing comes from the Soviet Union. If they ever get the airfields, that is the end of Britain as NATO's aircraft carrier. The average working man does not want to join a trade union but he has to because of the closed shop. It is staring us in the face."

The prospect of the country being run by themselves, strikes the men as ludicrous, particularly at Nco level: "Most officers could not run a unit dance let alone run a government. They depend on people like us to carry the operation through. We make it work," said one.

"If the military were taking over, we would be the last to hear of it. Our officers could not take control of a troop of marauding Brownies!" Private soldiers, too, have few illusions about their leaders: "I do not think the military could run a government. We have not got the kit or the men. Look at the military dictatorship and the state of their economies."

"Any military just mirrors its society and the majority in Britain do not want a coup d'état. You must prefer to pick up your rubbish little pencil and put your little 'X' on the ballot paper."

Senior officers are genuinely worried about public order on the United Kingdom mainland (Northern Ireland is seen as a separate difficulty), if the country's standard of living were to suffer a prolonged decline. As one very senior officer put it:

"If there was a very major breakdown in the country because of a serious fall in the standard of living, you could get that. That is what would spark it off. I should hope it will not happen. I have great faith in the commonsense of the people of this country."

A group of young officers at staff college recently allowed to plan a coup as a course project. It was done most efficiently and would undoubtedly have succeeded. They reduced their instructors to helpless mirth, however. When asked what they would do next, they replied: "We would try to find an honest politician."

Peter Hennessy

Bernard Levin

## This nation's soul is not to sneer at

If ever there was a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing" in the full Chamberlain or boneheaded sense, it is the present situation of that extraordinary and beautiful kingdom, Thailand.

Could there be a more admirable example of the attitude that we rightly hold Chamberlain in such enduring disesteem than a comment passed in print on a very remarkable two-part television programme, produced and directed by Bridget Winter, and just shown by the BBC under the title *Soul of a Nation*, with the subtitle (which makes the title more meaningful than you might suppose) "The Royal Family of Thailand". I shall come to the programme and its implications in a moment, but first the comment to which I refer. It appeared in the *Sunday Times*, on the page in which the forthcoming week's television programmes are previewed; I get no pleasure out of being unkind to colleagues, but I have to say that the comment, by Jonathan Meades, was about as fatuous a substitute for any kind of rationalization as I expect to see until I am washed up on a desert island with nothing to read but the *Collected Speeches of Mr. Frank Aikman*.

It began with the sneer which is now obligatory in discussion of anything which takes a favourable view of its subject; the sneer is obligatory in the sense that it is obligatory to jerk your foot if you are gently but firmly struck below the kneecap with a blunt

instrument—that is, no thought is involved anywhere in the proceeding. The scriptwriter for the programme, Mr. Leo Ayles, took a favourable view of the King of Thailand; therefore, says Mr. Meades, he "ought to get the freedom of the message parlours of Bangkok for his no holds barred plug for the Thai royal family. Perhaps if Mr. Ayles had taken the line that the King of Thailand was a serious obstacle to the overdue liberation of his country by the progressive 'agrarian reformers' of South-east Asia, he would have been commended for realistic and hard-headed appraisal of the situation, but it is not this aspect of the comment that I really want to discuss; it is what followed. Mr. Ayles, according to Mr. Meades, evinces a really serious paranoia about the communist threat to the country."

What this means is that the programme, and therefore its script, several times discussed the communist threat to the country. There are many thousands of communist invaders from neighbouring countries there, for instance; one of their customs in Thailand (as elsewhere) is to murder people like doctors, teachers and religious leaders, to further the work of disintegration of Thai society;

the Thai armed forces continue to suffer casualties in the battle with the invaders; and to such a plain let us at least cut through the double thinking honestly and see where sensible British interests lie. I cannot see any value in using the Olympics as a political weapon while morality and the balance of British interests suggests that the British Lions are right to stick to their guns and not obey commands that have no legal sanction behind them.

There is much to be said about the programme, but I begin with this kind of squeaking stupidity because it is of very much wider application than its meaning in relation to *Soul of a Nation*. Just glance, if you would, at a map of South-east Asia and see Thailand's position. She has boundaries with five countries: Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Burma and Malaysia.

The first of these, since the final conquest of South Vietnam, has been steadily communized, victimized, brutalized—while being, of course, outside the country, enthusiastically pillaged. (Only this week, in the *Guardian's* ludicrous "Third World Review", there was an article about the delightful results of "re-education" in the "re-education" camps of Vietnam. Accompanied by officials from Hanoi, the writer of the article, Miss Christine White, who is "conducting research into Vietnam, at the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University", found a man who had been

thus re-educated, and who struck Miss White as "someone who was honestly trying to make the 'best' of things", whereas his wife earned Miss White's censure for being "quite unreconciled to her great comedown in social and economic status". Later, Miss White met a government official, whose manner struck her as unfriendly; since this attitude could no more be attributed to the fact that he was the local communist *gauleiter* than the wife's unhappiness could have been the result of a lack of freedom rather than (for even as well as) status, it had to be explained, away, and promptly was: "It was, of course, the United States that was responsible for much of the personal unhappiness in his life as well as the difficulties of his present thankless job."

And then I resume by saying that *Soul of a Nation* was a remarkable achievement for all sorts of reasons, not least—but by no means only—because it actually told the truth about the threat to Thailand and did not even try to explain that truth away by saying that of course it was all the fault of the Americans.

But in addition, *Soul of a Nation* conveyed very powerfully something of the strange nature of this unique country, a astonishing success in absorbing its traditional religion

and culture into the process of modernization and economic improvement, the beauty not only of the land but of the people (I need not fear accusations of being ungrateful for revealing that Queen Sirikit is 47, for nobody who saw her would believe me anyway), the calm alert happiness (which I remember well from my own visit there), the strength of Thailand's form of Buddhism, and above all the character and work of its remarkable King, Bhumibol.

The extent of his activities almost defies belief. To start with, he covers, within his own country, some 30,000 miles a year; he spent the first 10 years of his reign visiting every part of his country, including areas that no monarch had been to before, and he now goes to areas where even the roads eventually peter out, so that the last part of the journey has to be done on foot. And everywhere he involves himself in every aspect of Thai life: medical care and education, transport and security, agriculture and traditional crafts. The Royal Family itself pays for a huge proportion of the medical facilities available in Thailand, and there were some touchingly absurd statistics about the things he distributes on his incessant journeying: last year's list included 39,038 blankets,

29,180 sweaters and 34,358 pupils' uniforms. But what was so strikingly apparent was that King Bhumibol's position is far more important than even his role as "father of his people". Thailand is not a democratic country though it is obviously a thousand times more free than its three subjugated neighbours, but Bhumibol not only acts as a constitutional monarch vis-à-vis the military rulers; he also seems to act as a burning-glass for the Thai people's feelings of patriotism, unity, energy and reverence. In short, he and his Queen really do seem to be "the soul of a nation", and it is little wonder either that the country's rulers accept his active and interventionist role or that the communists' propaganda tends to avoid attacking him.

I enjoyed *Soul of a Nation*, not least because I saw, previously I could easily predict such comments as the one I quoted. It seemed to me to offer hope for the island of cautious decency in a sea of unrestrained brutality that Thailand represents; it offered a portrait of a very remarkable man; it recalled the pleasure of my own visit to Thailand and made me long to visit it again; and it presented, starkly and without euphemism, the danger that the country faces from the aggressors who surround it. In fact, it is a very remarkable which way you look at it. It evinced a quite serious paranoia about the communist threat.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1980

## ARTS DIARY

### What is in the works for the eighties?

As an antidote to those long speculative articles about what might possibly happen in the coming decade, I am opening the first Arts Diary of the new year finding out what some individuals in the arts are actually going to do in 1980, and it seemed natural to talk to those who received awards in the New Year's Honours List.

The latest addition to Britain's band of musical knights, Sir Colin Davis, said the coming year would be devoted to his children and to a lot of operas.

As music director of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, he is currently rehearsing Jose Carreras and Frederica von Stade in Massenet's *Werther*. He will also be recording the work with them.

Later in the season he will be conducting two performances of Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* and then a new production of Verdi's *Simone Boccanegra*.

Already in view are a Ring cycle next season and then, in early 1981, the British premiere of the three act version of Berg's *Lulu*, with Götz Friedrich producing. A Mozart fort-

night to complete that season will be another responsibility.

His recording plans in Britain this year also include Verdi's *Il Rigoletto*, with Carreras, and *Ricciardi e Goffredo*, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he will be both conducting and making records with them.

Another involvement will be a German trip with conducting engagements in Munich and with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

However the prospect of all that work does not deter him, for his flock of children provide a pleasurable alternative to music. He said: "A very good antidote to too much work is having five children."

### A museum goes mining

One of the more unlikely projects for 1980 is an underground son et lumière, for which Frank Atkinson (OBE) is responsible as director of the North of England Open Air Museum at Beamish, co Durham.

Now in its tenth year, the museum is continuing its swift expansion and the main development this year stems from a pilot underground scheme opened last August.

Within the museum's large site there is an old drift mine

which was once part of the great northern coalfield. Mr Atkinson said they had reopened an entrance to the mine and had worked into the coal to demonstrate the method of mining originally used. This was done as pillar-stall working, in which the miners cut tunnels around pillars of coal.

A small son et lumière is being installed in the mine, with a commentary about the different features presented as if by one of the original pitmen. Mr Atkinson explained that this would not only give visitors more of the flavour of the early coalminers but would also save his guides from having to repeat the same explanation every 10 minutes for weeks on end.

That most unchanging of pop singers, Cliff Richard (OBE), will be doing, said his agent, what he normally does: "concerts and things around the world."

### New hearing for old pieces

The conductor Roger Norrington (OBE) does not plan any great new developments during the year, but there is un-



likely to be any shortage of new ideas from him.

As musical director of Kent Opera and as an orchestral conductor, he said he always tried to do original work. "An awful

lot of music making is just turning the handle and putting on another sausage. I try to make up my mind as to what I am hearing so that I can hear it for the first time."

Sometimes he did this with original instruments; in other cases, he researched the first performances of works to discover the styles and timings used.

In 1980 he has concerts in Switzerland, France and Belgium as well as Britain, and he will be working six months of the year with Kent, doing a total of eight operas.

At the beginning of March he sets off on tour with Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, Verdi's *La Traviata* and Bizet's *Turn of the Screw*, and will be conducting all three in London in April.

Mrs Molly Thomas (MBE) lives at a quiet pace than some of those honoured: her responsibilities really begin when the Ellen Terry Memorial Museum reopens in March. However attendance there has doubled in the 14 years she has been curator, and perhaps the award will put the museum even more on the map (it is at Smallhythe, near Tenby, Pembrokeshire).

### Travelling to the opera

Opera did well in the honours, with two leading singers receiving CBEs: the soprano Rita Hunter and the mezzo Yvonne Minton (the latter's award was in the Australian list, although she has sung so much in Britain that her nationality is often forgotten).

Miss Hunter is off to Australia this month to sing in Verdi's *Nabucco*. Later she makes her American debut as the icy princess in Puccini's *Turandot*, at the Metropolitan Opera.

Other appearances include two Verdi operas, *La Forza del Destino* at the Proms and *Il Trovatore* for the Welsh National, and a Ring cycle in Liverpool.

She said she would be as busy as ever, but at least she started the year off in the right way: after the honours announcement, "we had a wonderful New Year party." For Yvonne Minton, it is a new project, polishing the script by Ernest Lehman for the film *Take the Short Night*, which, it will surprise no one, is a suspense story. As a suspense director he is feeling it is exactly right. The plot is very loosely based on

and *Parasol* and the Ring in London.

While she wants to continue living in London, the amount of travelling is clearly beginning to wear her out a little. "Britain has a lot of good mezzos and there is not enough work for all of us. Covent Garden does not do anything like the opera it used to do."

Thus she spends more time than she wishes at the mercy of the airlines and the vagaries of the weather. She envies colleagues in Germany—for most engagements, they can just hop on a train.

A short knight's short night

Sir Alfred Hitchcock may be 80, but he has not stopped working. The new Hollywood knight has slowed down a bit—arthritis has made it difficult for him to move around easily—but he is still in his office at Universal Studios every day. He is currently working on a new project, polishing the script by Ernest Lehman for the film *Take the Short Night*, which, it will surprise no one, is a suspense story. As a suspense director he is feeling it is exactly right. The plot is very loosely based on

the prison escape of the spy George Blake, and will be set in England and Finland, with a spectacular train chase as the climax.

Sir Alfred said he would like to return to London to receive his knighthood from the Queen, but "it depends if there is a picture in the offing." Since it is quite likely that part of the new film will be shot in London, Sir Alfred might even be able to combine *The Short Night* with receiving his own knighthood.

The knighthood for Sir Harry Barnes is the culmination of a long career. He is a director of Art, latterly at Glasgow School of Art, and what he really wants to do then is some painting. "After 36 years of helping others to paint, I'm rather keen to have a go again myself."

Martin Huckerby





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE BRITISH ENGINEER

It has become accepted wisdom that the dominant social culture in this country places less worth on commerce and industry than is the case in other industrial countries. As part of this attitude, the professional engineer is accorded lower status and gets paid less relative to other occupations than is the case in most of the countries with which we are competing economically. The report of the Finniston Committee published yesterday does a profound service by drawing attention to the nature and intensity of the problem.

The central theme of the report must attract general support. It is that the British economy needs as a matter of the highest priority to develop and then make better use of "market-oriented engineering excellence". The only way in which new human and physical resources will be devoted successfully to the education and training of more and better professional engineers will be to improve greatly the present perceived prospects for engineers in terms of likely future rewards, social status, job interest and career prospects in general. Pay is particularly important; good engineers are probably rarer and more valuable than good lawyers or accountants, but most of them are paid far less.

There will be no quick or easy answer to the problem of how to change an attitude so deeply ingrained in our society. Responsibility for it lies as much in the distant past as in recent years.

Present responsibility is equally spread. The commanding heights of our educational system are still dominated by the liberal arts. In such circumstances it is natural that our secondary schools should direct a disproportionate number of their ablest children away from engineering and other applied studies.

In such an environment, for example, there is no pressure to insist on adequate levels of numeracy in children, equivalent to the pressure to achieve literacy. Equally, parents in guiding their children will be biased by the same factors away from practical paths of education. Meanwhile on the other side of this circle, employers looking for the best-graduate students to offer them jobs in industry will correctly assume that the majority of the brightest are those with liberal arts qualifications, for that is the channel into which they have been directed or drawn.

It is this set of prejudices and assumptions that the report correctly indicates needs to be broken down if the country as a whole is to benefit from the more effective use of professional engineers that other countries enjoy. The majority of the Finniston recommendations address themselves to the detail of how the education system and industry itself should set about making the fundamental changes. In general they appear to present a coherent programme.

The report goes further in two respects. First, in order to enhance the professional status of the engineer it recommends that

those who earn its proposed new engineering qualifications should be required to put their names on a statutory register. This registration has in it the essential seeds for the development of a much tighter professional system than currently exists. At this stage it is not being proposed that such registration should be a requirement for employment in engineering work, except where considerations of health and public safety are involved. It is clear, however, that the majority of the committee assume that development over time would be in that direction.

Secondly, the report addresses itself to the question of where the central direction for these reforms should lie. Its conclusion is that there should be a new statutory body, an Engineering Authority, will not instantly be attractive to a government opposed to quangos and central government involvement in new areas. It has, however, to be accepted that the profession at present is weakly fragmented into dozens of major institutions and as many minor ones. The attempt to deal with this problem by a federal solution, through the Council of Engineering Institutions, has not proved a particularly effective way of promoting coordinated change. The report makes a strong case for its new authority. If it can be established that it would get the necessary support from the profession and from industry in general, the Government should consider it sympathetically.

## FRENCH FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

The French Communist Party's vigorous defence of the Soviet action in Afghanistan marks the culmination of a long and gradual process of rapprochement with Soviet policy, which may be said to have started when it broke its alliance with the Socialist Party in the summer of 1977, and which has all but reversed the earlier process of detachment from Moscow that began with its condemnation of the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

According to M Pierre Juquin, a member of the party's politburo whose position is particularly awkward since he has a reputation for liberalism and even friendship with certain Soviet dissidents, "the Afghan question has not a single point in common with what happened in 1968 in Czechoslovakia". That can hardly be true, but clearly there are some points of difference which affect the party's attitude. To start with, Afghanistan is a lot further away from France. Secondly, the French Communist leadership have no special reason to identify themselves with President Hafizullah Amin, who was not the leader of a regularly constituted Communist Party, and even less with the Muslim nationalists

whom the Russians are fighting against. By contrast Mr Dubček's experiment with liberal communism was something of very direct interest to them.

There are also some important differences between 1968 and 1980. In the late sixties the French Communists, under the very cautious leadership of M Waldeck Rochet, was patiently wooing the non-communist left, with the idea of a joint programme and a united front against General de Gaulle. Support for the Soviet action in Czechoslovakia would have deprived this proposal of all credibility. But since 1977, under the more flamboyant and unpredictable leadership of M Marchais, the party has been doing its best to destroy the union of the left, from which it turned out that the Socialists benefited much more than the Communists.

One of M Marchais's main tactics in this struggle has been to take a very harsh opposition line against the Government on issues where he knew the Socialists would find it difficult to join him, such as the enlargement and integration of the European Community. This enables him (as with the quarrel over the number of firms to be

nationalized if the left had won the 1978 election) to make out that the Socialists are really crypto-Giscardians and that only the Communists are really standing up for French workers and French national interests. That in turn makes it increasingly difficult for M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, to hold his party to the line of favouring unity of the left in principle, and has strengthened the position of his rival, M Michel Rocard, who favours a more anti-communist line.

If and when M Rocard gains control of the Socialist Party, M Marchais will probably become suddenly more moderate, with a view to winning over some of M Mitterrand's more left-wing supporters. Against that moment, he is keeping "Eurocommunism" in reserve, holding meetings with his Italian colleague, Signor Berlinguer, even though there is at present hardly an international issue on which they agree. But an increasing number of French Communists are finding these U-turns impossible to follow, and realizing that their party will have no credibility with left or right unless they can impose an entirely different style of leadership.

## ETHNIC QUESTIONS IN THE CENSUS

In the 1971 Census people were asked to state the country in which they and their parents were born. As Britain is a country with a number of ethnic communities, the answers to this question provided valuable information for social policy and for further social research. But as more and more members of the minority communities not only have been born in this country but are the children of those born in this country, this question has become less and less relevant as a means of determining the number and distribution of people in the various groups. So the Government is considering including a question on race or ethnic origin in next year's Census.

The proposal is supported by the Commission for Racial Equality and the Social Research Association, among others, essentially on the grounds that reliable information is necessary if public policy is to meet the needs of the minority communities in such fields as housing, education and job opportunities. But there has also been strong opposition from within the minority communities themselves and from others who regard such a question as being offensive and

fear the uses to which the answers might be put.

It ought to be possible to provide adequate reassurance that the Census returns really will be confidential that they will not be passed to any other government agency or department, and that they will not be used to check up on individuals, whether as suspected illegal immigrants or in any other way. But even if this message can be got across—and that will not be easy in the present nervous mood of the minority communities—that will not dispose of the objections. There are the dangers that the mere putting of the question will cause offence and that so many members of the ethnic minorities will refuse to cooperate as to invalidate the Census results. Neither of these dangers is to be dismissed lightly, but it is particularly hard to assess the strength of the second. It would obviously be absurd to insist in the cause of full information on putting a question that would lead to the whole Census being sabotaged by the minority communities.

But would that really happen? Possibly the best, though very limited, indication is provided by the small test census that was conducted last April in the London borough of Haringey where

there are large concentrations of minority groups. The result was disappointing, with only 54 per cent of households returning completed forms. But did that relate at all to the questions asked? Half the forms asked the same question on "parents' country of birth as in 1971: the other half replaced it with a question on racial or ethnic group. Yet, quite astonishingly, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys will not disclose whether the difference in the question affected the level of response.

Unless there is strong evidence, as distinct from mere assertions, that the Census would be invalidated it would be better to go ahead with a question on ethnic origins. The cause of good race relations in this country has suffered more from the absence of reliable information than from uncomfortable facts. Accurate facts are a safeguard against alarmism and a necessary basis for policy. But if the question is to be included in the Census it would be wiser to leave out the word race, which is a confusingly imprecise concept, liable to cause offence and superfluous in this context. It is information about ethnic origins that is required, and that is what the Census should state.

## Future of N. Ireland

From Mr Cecil Lewis  
Sir, One certain consolation for any conquered or occupied territory is that, sooner or later for various reasons, the intruding forces get tired of the job and withdraw. This is an historical process. The decay of all empires follows a similar pattern. The British Empire is but one example of trends to be seen today in Africa and Eastern Europe. Finally, for better or, as it sometimes seems for worse—people appear to be passionately addicted to managing their own affairs.

In the course of time, by one road or another, the same thing is bound to happen in Northern Ireland. Indeed there are signs that England herself is beginning to wonder whether her own great traditions of magnanimity and generosity are best served by lending herself to this eye for an eye

and tooth for a tooth process which is a travesty of the religious principles on which the basic differences between the factions are supposed to be founded.

The moment has come to let go. For clearly all goodwill, patience and commonsense founders on the rocks of that section of the population which, in its allegiance to the "old country" seems more English than the English. This being the case, why not put a fair proposal before them?

In five years' time (say) the UK will withdraw from Northern Ireland definitely, finally and absolutely. During the intervening period all those persons or organizations who, for whatever reason, consider it advisable to leave the territory, will be offered corresponding positions, employment and accommodation in the UK.

In this way all those who demand the right to live under British rule

would be given the opportunity to participate more closely in it. Nobody would be abandoned. Honour would be satisfied. Although a certain amount of organization and expenditure would be necessary to effect such a resettlement, the effort would be positive, in contrast to the interminable waste of lives, money and negative emotions now being poured out year after year—in no effect.

Were HM Government to announce such an intention its effect would be to call an immediate halt to the bloodshed and destruction and to create a new atmosphere of commonsense and hope. After the dust had settled, it might even turn out that not so many Irish would decide to forsake the beloved country after all.

Faithfully,  
CECIL LEWIS,  
Corfu, Greece.

## The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

From Mr Kyril Fitz-Lyon

Sir, In discussing possible measures, retaliatory or precautionary, to be adopted in response to the Soviet Union's action in Afghanistan, we should not lose sight of the causes likely to underlie that action or look for them, a little simplistically, in Russia's imperial traditions. A more immediate cause must surely be the collapse of the USSR's Middle East policy, highlighted by Egypt's decision to exchange Soviet protection for that of the United States.

One of the Soviet Union's original motives for seeking to gain a foothold in Egypt was a reaction to the West's policy of establishing a collective security system on the USSR's southern perimeter. Justifiably or not, the Russians perceived this system as a threat since only in that area could a land invasion of Russia be attempted (Norway's very short common frontier with the USSR does not afford adequate facilities for suitable terrain and climate). They, therefore, tried to outflank or overlook the perceived threat by establishing a presence in Egypt.

Since Egypt's policy, with United States backing, has been to maintain its independence, the USSR's alternative is to strengthen its position on its southern perimeter—in Afghanistan and also, probably, along its Turkish and Iranian borders. From the Soviet point of view, the need for such action is strongly reinforced by the United States policy elsewhere in the Middle East. Since the USSR's interests in, and links with, the Middle East are obvious and as genuine as its perception (whether mistaken or not) of the threat posed to it there by the West, America's refusal not only to cooperate with it in the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict (as the USSR had, it would seem, at one time hoped), but even to tolerate its presence in that area, has inevitably led to tension and to increasing Soviet attempts to find compensatory advantages elsewhere. These attempts, in their turn, are exacerbating the tension still further.

However, this is a plea not necessarily for a change in American or Western policy in the Middle East, but for a more balanced view of its present and possible future consequences.

I am etc.  
KYRIL FITZLYON,  
2 Arden Road, Hammersmith, Sutton Lane, W4.

## Boycotting the Olympics

From Mr Stelio Hourmouziou

Sir, Opinions are clearly divided as to whether condemnation of Soviet actions in Eastern Europe should take the form of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, but the fact that the issue itself is now a subject of controversial discussion only goes to show how vulnerable to political exploitation the Olympic Games have become.

One of the causes of this vulnerability is the custom of changing the venue of the Games for each Olympiad. This is an innovation introduced after the Olympic Games were revived in 1896 and did not exist in classical times, when the Games were invariably held at Olympia in Greece.

I put it to you, Sir, that there are now strong arguments for reverting to the original arrangement and once again making Greece the sole venue of the Games. A permanent Olympic City, Middle East should be established at a suitable location in Greece, where adequate and up-to-date accommodation, installations and technical facilities of all kinds would be provided for the Games to be held there every four years. Such an arrangement would offer many advantages. For one thing, it would remove the temptation to use the question of where the Games should be held each time as a pawn in international politics. It would also mean that the recurring expenditure of vast sums of money lavished on staging the Games in

From Mr Anthony Stacpool

Sir, It is easier to understand the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan if you examine the situation from their point of view. Looking out to the South after the Shah's collapse, only mounting chaos would have been visible to them. Vigorous Soviet stabilizing action at the centre then became inevitable.

To understand is not to condone. By all means, let us try to harry them home again; it is still a great game. Our chances of success, however, will be much improved if our plans include the assurance of efforts to make the area more stable.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY STACPOOL,  
24 Lough Road, SW6,  
January 7.

From Lord Kingsale

Sir, Your long leader of January 2, seems to say we can sit back and tolerate its presence in that area, has inevitably led to tension and to increasing Soviet attempts to find compensatory advantages elsewhere. These attempts, in their turn, are exacerbating the tension still further.

This is the Moscow line. The Kremlin needs to be stood up to, and you should now call for an immediate return to National Service for our young men of 18 in the Navy, the Army and the Air Force.

The people of England may be a bit drier than some of today's leader writers—and of Scotland and Wales too.

KINGSALE,  
National Association for Service to the Royal Navy,  
Orchard House,  
Sutton Road,  
Somerset,  
January 4.

From Mr A. Room

Sir, Mr Alastair Forbes (January 7) should watch his foreign words.

The Russians do not use the French word *détente*, but their own word *razryadka*, meaning literally "discharging" (ie, the removal of a charge or load).

The French word *détente* obviously also means "easing of tension" as well as "trigger", which the Russian word could never mean.

Yours faithfully,  
ADRIAN ROOM,  
173 The Causeway,  
Petersfield,  
Hampshire,  
January 7.

a different place every four years would be replaced by the once-only outlay of establishing the Olympic City. And it would also make possible some sort of stricter control over the increasing commercialization of the Games which now seems to be rendered inevitable by the need to recoup some of the costs undertaken each time by the host country.

Any proposal such as outlined above would of course require much thought and detailed study before serious consideration, but in this connexion it may not be irrelevant to mention that, if my memory serves me right, a similar suggestion was made to the International Olympic Committee about 15 years ago by King Constantine of the Hellenes, himself an Olympic Gold Medalist and at that time a full member of the Committee. I venture to put forward this idea now in the spirit which animated King George VI's letter when he proposed the revival of the Olympic Games in his historic letter of January 15, 1894, in which he said *inter alia*:

"... Above all it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of today as it played so admirably in the days of ancient Greece."

I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours very truly,  
STELIO HOURMOUZIOS,  
Savile Club, W1.

## Despatches from the front

From Mr J. R. Stanning

Sir, Mr Peter Stanning's letter today (January 7) seems doubly wrong to attribute to a "tin god syndrome" the British Airways pilot's remark "this is your Captain speaking."

First, the words do not really imply authority. I invite Mr Stanning to consider the meaning of one who introduces himself "this is your stewardess" or "this is your wife". Secondly, when Mr Stewart boards a British aircraft, he does in fact submit himself to the captain's authority, as defined by the Air Navigation Order: "Every person in an aircraft... shall obey all lawful commands which the commander of the aircraft may give..."

Yours faithfully,  
J. R. STANNING,  
12 Philbeck Gardens, SW5.

## Loss of the Bounteous

From the Chairman of the Herring Industry Board

Sir, Ronald Paux's thoughtful article in today's edition (January 9) highlights correctly many of the dangers and pressures facing inshore fishing skippers. Kindly make one important correction: Bounteous was fishing for and catching mackerel, not herring, off Cornwall. Herring fishing is illegal in these waters.

Yours etc,  
W. J. LYON DEAN, Chairman,  
Herring Industry Board,  
Sea Fisheries House,  
10 Young Street,  
Edinburgh 2,  
January 9.

## Beeching?

From the Reverend W. Hill

Sir, Driving along the M20 a day or so ago I passed a series of low-loading lorries. On each was mounted a railway wagon. Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM HILL,  
The Vicarage,  
Lynton,  
Strington,  
Kent.

## Journalists' strike

From Mr John Clohesy

Sir, Mr MacShane on Thursday (December 20) 8,500 provincial journalists voted last year to go on strike for a decent wage.

1. There has not been a vote in the last 10 years of provincial members of the NUJ that has exceeded 7,000 and

2. the decision to strike action was taken by the executive with, I understand, a record number of abstentions. There was no vote, or ballot of members.

The latest ballot on whether to accept the latest pay offer gathered under 5,000 votes.

I have lost "a great deal of confidence in the ability of" past presidents of the NUJ "to handle simple facts".

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN CLOHESY,  
Falkstone Road, NW10,  
December 25.

## Ahead of the times?

From Mr B. A. Young

Sir, Should you not have circulated a reminder to your contributors to the effect that "the" decade does not end until January 1, 1981? The seventies are a decade, like any other 10-year period; but there are still 359 days left in the decade in which we may yet find some amends for the dismal record of the last decade.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

B. A. YOUNG,  
28 Elm Park Gardens,  
Chelsea, SW10,  
January 7.

## Lemon juice

From Mrs J. M. Martyr

Sir, Your article in today's Times (January 4) reported that it would take 5,000 million lemons to power a small electric vehicle.

A "Citron", no doubt!

Yours faithfully,  
J. M. MARTYR,  
339 Wimbledon Park Road, SW19.

## Comparisons in the steel industry

From Mr Martin R. Upham

Sir, During a critical phase of a serious dispute in the steel industry there is a special responsibility on serious newspapers to present their statistics in a scrupulous way.

This morning (January 8) you carried a front page story beneath the headline "BSC 141 tonnes a Man, but in Japan it is 866". Underneath there is an article which does not bear out this headline. This sort of technique is normally associated with propaganda.

The article making this startling allegation carries (of course) no references. But there is mention of the NEDO Iron and Steel Working Party. I must state quite clearly that the working party is a tripartite organisation in which this union is involved. No such Japanese comparisons have been made.

And close reading of the article forces the inference that any such campaign would in any case fall short of the high standard already set by NEDO international comparisons.

First of all it compares the best Japanese plant with the entire British Steel Corporation. It is obvious that Japan must be favoured by this method. A challenge can safely be issued to compare new BSC plants with comparable works anywhere else in the world.

Second it is intriguing to note just how fluid the British figures for tonnes per man year seem to be. A month ago BSC was telling the world that 108 tonnes/year was the correct figure; now that the unions have demonstrated irrefutably the false nature of such exercises, BSC has altered the figure to 141 tonnes/man year.

Third, the comparison of major Japanese plants with the BSC ignores the completely integrated nature of BSC operations. The BSC figures (which unions have in any case demonstrated is an under esti-

mate) include workers in the finishing end. In Japan it is a common practice to send out semi-finished steel to other firms for finishing. Thus the workers involved in this process do not show up on the steel companies' books.

Fourth, some weighting must always be given, in any such comparison, to plant loading, ie the utilization of capacity. This is another way of expressing the success or otherwise of a steel company's marketing operations.

If there is a productivity gap between the British and Japanese industries it can only be established by a serious and not a frivolous social security centres are to open in the next two days to meet steel strikers' claims. To a bear with little intelligence this seems to be Government intervention in favour of the strike.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN R. UPHAM,  
Research Officer,  
Iron and Steel Trades Confederation,  
Swinton House,  
324 Gray's Inn Road, WC1,  
January 8.

From Mr Leslie Bear

Sir, A steel strike which will have damaging consequences for British industry is taking place. We are told that the Government are not intervening and will not intervene. We are also told that 18 special social security centres are to open in the next two days to meet steel strikers' claims. To a bear with little intelligence this seems to be Government intervention in favour of the strike.

Yours faithfully,  
LESLIE BEAR,  
Medley,  
Woodbridge,  
Suffolk,  
January 8.

## Future of motor industry

From Mr S. R. Salisbury

Sir, The reactions in your columns to Sir Michael Edwards's plea to buy British cars (Letters, January 2) amuse me one despair and not for B.L. alone.

Here it is, again, against great odds, is striving to pull round a vital industry but the only responses I have seen (and I may not have seen them all) have been ones of complaint, carping criticism, a complete failure to recognise the national consequences if he does not succeed and the apparent belief on the part of one critic that he is exonerated from blame for buying foreign cars if Sir Michael eats "Danish bacon".

It is clear from the letters you have published that many people are dissatisfied but will the attitude of the writers facilitate improvement? Hardly. B.L. needs encouragement and support and the nation certainly needs a thriving car industry.

I have no principle, bought anything but a British made car, the tally to date being a bull-nosed Morris, 14 Rovers and six Triumphs and I have been well satisfied.

Criticism is the easiest occupation known to man but sometimes it is a disincentive whereas support and encouragement would have the opposite effect.

Yours faithfully,  
S. R. SALISBURY,  
London Road Drift,  
Woburn,  
Stafford.

From the Managing Director of Dunlop Holdings Ltd

Sir, Although I cannot comment on most of the points made in Mr Rodriguez's letter (January 8) about his experience with a Rover 3500 purchased in 1977, I cannot ignore his remarks regarding Dunlop "Denovo" tyres.

We should regard 8,000 miles per set of tyres on this car as exceptionally low when compared with the experience of other users, some with very testing requirements, although the durability of any tyre varies dramatically with many factors such as pressure maintenance, driving style and type of road surface. Unfortunately we can find no record of Mr Rodriguez having taken up his problem with our service department where it would have been thoroughly examined.

Mr Rodriguez appears to believe that "Denovo" tyres cannot be driven above 50 to 60 mph. Clearly whoever provided him with this information was misled by the recommendation that a "denoted" "Denovo" tyre can be run for up to 100 miles at speeds up to 50 mph. Inflated "Denovo" tyres are fully capable of meeting the Rover car's speed performance.

"Denovo" is a British "first" and is still the only commercially available system with a full "run-flat" capability. B.L. was the first manufacturer to take up the development, for which all credit to them, and they have now been followed by three foreign manufacturers.

On a more general point it seems a pity that the publicity following from Sir Michael Edwards' "Buy British" statement seems to be taking on an anti-B.L. stance. Perhaps those who are satisfied with the cars manufactured by B.L. as we are, should stand up and be counted.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN LORD,  
Managing Director,  
Dunlop Holdings Ltd,  
Dunlop House,  
Ryder Street, SW1.

## Taking cycles by rail

From Mrs Beata Lipman

Sir, Your editorial "Bicycles clipped" (January 3) is heartening support for all those of us who believe in, and use, bicycles wherever and whenever we can. But there is no need for a manned guard's van for the easy transportation of our elegant steeds by train: in Holland last summer my husband and I discovered that all trains had a van for the storage of our bicycles, which had push-button open and shut sliding doors. The facility was an extension of the usual suburban passenger coach.

Yours faithfully,  
BEATA LIPMAN,  
4 Hollybush Road,  
Cyncoed,  
Cardiff.

## Saving the Large Blue

From Mr Robin Crane

Sir, It was with astonishment that I read your article by John Lodge (December 22) in which he claims that the Large Blue butterfly is still fighting for survival in the Cotswolds. If this is the case why has he failed to divulge the site to the Large Blue Committee, which struggled to save the insect from extinction in Britain?

The tragedy with the Large Blue was that the experts were called in too late. Had Dr Jeremy Thomas's brilliant work on the ecology of this fascinating insect been completed just a few years earlier then the butterfly would almost certainly have been saved.

If Mr Lodge knows of a viable colony of Large Blues then he should declare it to the Nature Conservancy at once, as he has failed to do in the past. It is no time for amateur dabbling.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN CRANE,  
The Mead,  
Carron Lane,  
Midhurst,  
Sussex,  
December 27.

## London's third airport

From Mr Jack Carsons

Sir, Full marks to Roy Watts, the Chief Executive of British Airways, for putting his case for using the Heathrow Ferry Oaks site for a third London airport. Sir Charles Villiers is trying to preach the extraordinary heresy that the function of the British Steel Corporation is to produce economically priced steel, so it is gradually getting through to the mass of the people that the only way this country is ever going to recover is for the actual deeds to be given a reasonable free hand, leaving the conservationists, flat-earthers and do-gooders, no matter how well meaning, to take their lowly subsidiary role.

As Chairman of the Transportation Sub-committee of the London Borough of Hillingdon, I am supposed to take a strategic view of Heathrow Airport, the most vital piece of the borough's cake. To Sir Charles Villiers, it is giving my own as opposed to the borough's views on the subject of Heathrow and the third airport, in which I stressed the critical importance of encouraging Heathrow's expansion on the practical limit and not allowing its economic performance to be eroded by empire-building elsewhere. This would certainly be the case if airlines have to suffer the practical difficulties of split operations serving the same city.

Yours faithfully,  
JACK CARSONS,  
19b Warwick Road,  
West Drayton,  
January 3.

## Pronouncing Kabul

From Mr P. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen

S







# Bryant

## Industrial Construction

■ **Stock markets**  
FT 100 423.5 up 7.9  
FT 100 65.34 up 0.04

■ **Sterling**  
\$2.265 up 45 points  
Index 71.1 up 0.2

■ **Dollar**  
Index 84.2 down 0.2

■ **Gold**  
\$610 an ounce down \$7

■ **3-month money**  
Inter-bank 16 13/16 to 14 1/2  
Euro \$ 14 1/2 to 14 1/4

### IN BRIEF

## Kodak prices to go up by 75pc

Eastman Kodak, the world's largest manufacturer of photographic film, is to raise its prices by up to 75 per cent because of the rapidly increasing cost of silver.

The increase announced by Kodak for later this month comes on top of one imposed in October and replaces one announced two weeks ago, before the latest leap in silver prices, now \$31.91 an ounce on New York's commodity exchange.

"What we have done is to revise the previous increases to reflect the even higher prices of silver," Mr Henry J. Kasza, a Kodak spokesman, said.

The largest price increases are in photographic papers, used by many newspapers.

Mr Andre Luyckx, president of Agfa Gervais, said in Brussels that the group's prices for all products containing silver would rise, with increases of up to 30 per cent for photographic products.

### Diamond sales

De Beers sales of rough gem and industrial diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation for 1979 were 192m rand (about £113m), a marginal decrease from 1978, but a rise in real terms.

### Savings certificates

The new 19th issue of National Savings Certificates, announced in the November package, will be introduced on February 4. The minimum unit is £10 which, after compound interest of 10.33 per cent, is worth £16.35 at the end of five years. The maximum holding is £1,500.

### Pound stronger

The pound rose yesterday to its highest level since mid-September against a basket of currencies. The sterling index gained 0.2 points to finish at 71.1 per cent of its end 1979 value. Against the dollar, the pound gained 45 points to close at \$1.2665.

Financial Editor, page 19

### Minicomputer launch

A new minicomputer system for business use, the B90 series, was announced yesterday by Burroughs Machines, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Burroughs Corporation of the United States. It has been developed and is being built in the company's Scottish factories in Cumbernauld and Glenrothes.

### Car sales record

A record 1,716,275 new cars were sold in the United Kingdom last year, 8 per cent higher than in 1978, but imports rose to 965,909 and captured 56.2 per cent of the market. Imports from the European Community were up 5.5 per cent on 1978 and took 38.2 per cent of the total.

### 130 redundancies

More than 130 people are to be made redundant by Croda Food Ingredients at its gelatin production plants. About 80 jobs will be lost when a factory at Middlebrough closes, while a further 50 will be lost when production is cut back at one of three plants in Widnes.

## Employers and unions in joint agreement on microtechnology

Broad agreement on the urgency of implementing new technology was reached at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council. Industrialists and trade union leaders agreed to joint talks in order to draw up negotiating guidelines for companies. They also agreed that there was a necessity to encourage skilled workers and that there were radical employment implications.

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, chairing the meeting, urged a collaborative approach in her summing up. She also said that there should be more contact between industry and universities and industry and schools on training for new technology.

The Confederation of British Industry said that although it could not accept the checklist for negotiations in the TUC's Employment and Technology report, it was prepared to negotiate changes. Omissions in the CBI's view, included such areas as productivity and profitability.

The TUC regards the concept of new technology agreements as vital in ensuring that the benefits are maximized and equitably shared.

## Post Office talks on new industrial democracy plan

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Negotiations aimed at setting up a new industrial democracy structure within the Post Office are taking place between Sir William Barlow, the chairman, and the Post Office unions. It would replace the experiment with worker directors which ceased at the end of last year.

Sir William wants to establish two business policy councils with equal representation from top management and the unions. They would mirror the separate boards being established for posts and telecommunications when the two businesses split.

The policy council would have access to full accounting information and would also be given policy documents. Minutes of the council would be circulated at board meetings but policy council members would not be represented there.

The aim is for the policy councils to become the main vehicles for staff participation in board-level policy. Sir William envisages that management participation would include the chairman, managing directors and directors of finance and personnel. He hopes this high-level participation would be matched by the general secretaries of each union.

The policy councils would deal with issues that are national in scope and which are the subject of joint consultative and negotiating machinery at present. Policy planning and performance matters requiring

the benefits are maximized and equitably shared.

The CBI believes that the acceptance and application of the technologies is critical to achieving the goals of rapid economic growth and full employment. It took a step forward yesterday in acknowledging that there were fears concerning the possible effect of rapid adoption at a time when unemployment is already high and may yet go higher.

While there was considerable agreement between the two sides about the ends required from technology, dispute continued about the means to that end. Trade union representatives, including Mr David Bassett and Mr Len Murray, urged a higher level of Government support than was at present being given.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, described the TUC report as a first class document, and added that public expenditure on new technology was already considerable.

He pointed out that both the Post Office and the Ministry of Defence spent heavily on new technology and that the National Enterprise Board continued to do so.

ing whether or not it may eventually be forced to sell off a big part of Bowring's insurance broking operations.

At the same time a question mark still hangs over the future of Bowring's merchant banking subsidiary Singer & Friedlander, should an American bid prove successful.

Marsh has given the Bowring board until the weekend to consider supporting a 158p share cash and equity offer from the American group. At the same time the group has given a warning that it may press ahead with the same or a different offer if it did not receive a satisfactory response.

If successful, the takeover would have implications for the Lloyd's market, which at the moment disbars outside groups

board attention would be included.

Sir William's proposals are being resisted by the Post Office unions because they fall short of direct board membership. A further meeting at which union counter-proposals are expected is planned next Thursday.

The ultimate decision on whether union representatives are to sit on the board rests with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry. However, he has indicated that he will follow the Post Office chairman's guidance.

Sir William is believed to be opposed to union-nominated directors on the ground that there is an inevitable conflict of interest which impairs the board's ability to take decisions.

Pay settlements due from

## Government will not reject idea arbitrarily because of financial cutbacks, Sir Keith says

### Finniston report urges new engineering body

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

Government intends to treat with "intense seriousness" and urgency the Finniston report on the state of the engineering profession and manufacturing industry, the central recommendation of which is the setting up of a statutory engineering authority.

This was stated yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, who said the Government would not arbitrarily drop the idea of an authority because of "relatively superficial comments" about cutbacks.

One of the questions posed by the 65,000 word report, prepared over two years by a committee headed by Sir Monty Finniston, had been the possible political embarrassment to the Government in creating such a body at a time when similar institutions are being pruned.

Sir Keith, who is now entering a period of consultation on the report leading to possible legislation in the autumn, also faces a conflict on meeting the costs of the recommendations at a time when public spending is being cut back.

The Finniston proposals could cost up to £50m a year—up to £10m for the authority itself—although educational changes would not apply in the first year.

Sir Keith commented: "There is public spending and public spending. We consider things on their merits and it would be a question of whether something was sufficiently justified."

Sir Keith is expected to regard as crucial how far industrialists, and particularly the larger companies, are willing to give positive support to the proposed changes.

The Engineering Employers Federation yesterday welcomed the main Finniston recommendations while arguing for costs containment and the Confederation of British Industry

welcomed the chance of a critical appraisal of the development of engineers.

Sir Keith made it clear that the Government was as concerned as Finniston about the problems of manufacturing industry. The committee warned that with real economic decline now staring Britain in the face, effort was needed to restore a competitive edge to manufacturing industry.

A substantial part of the report is an argument for the creation in Britain of a third culture for which the committee coined the description the "engineering dimension". Such a culture, regarding engineering as an equal of the arts and pure sciences, is a mark of Britain's more successful competitors such as West Germany and Japan, the committee points out.

Sir Monty admitted yesterday that achieving such a cultural shift could take a generation, but he said it was the chance to turn the industrial tide in Britain. "Manufacturing industry must be made much better and that means turning the engineer," he said. "No accountant ever designed a proper motor car and no lawyer ever made anything worthwhile."

The committee makes 80 main recommendations. The key one, setting up an engineering authority, was immediately contested by the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) whose registration and accreditation functions the new authority would take over.

The report sees a possible future as an opinion forum for the CEI which would be the umbrella body for higher status institutions. But the CEI argues benefits for industry could be achieved more cheaply and quickly by evolution of the CEI model rather than by its replacement.

The CEI opposes appointments to the new authority on an individual basis accepting house, such as Singer & Friedlander. The bank has so far made no announcement on the bid and seems prepared to delay any decision until it has become clearer. It seems likely that Singer, however, would have to be sold off or resign from the Accepting House Committee if the takeover went through.

Despite the uncertainties, Marsh is so far maintaining that it intends to continue with the bid. Mr John Regan, its chairman, has said that he would abide by any ruling given by Lloyd's on the issue of foreign ownership. Yesterday Bowring's shares eased back 3p to 135p reflecting increasing market doubts that the bid will go ahead.

## £690m loans for Yorkshire coal and power schemes

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Jan 9

A loan of £500m to Britain's Electricity Council to finance the Drax coal-fired power station in Yorkshire has been approved by the European Commission. It is estimated that the loan should cover about half the total cost.

A second loan of £190m has been granted to the National Coal Board towards a new mine at Selby, Yorkshire. This is the second instalment in what is expected to be a total loan of about £500m.

The full cost of the Selby project is put at £1,000m, and the latest loan is to meet expenditure incurred up to March 31st, 1983.

The Selby and Drax loans were granted under the treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.

In a statement, the Commission said that the Selby mine

would be one of the largest and most productive pits in the Community. New mines of this kind were essential if the EEC was to reduce its dependence on imported energy.

The Drax station would increase coal-burning capacity and thus prevent coal output from falling. It would not only safeguard thousands of jobs in the industry but also create 4,000 jobs in the power industry, the commission said.

Both loans will be disbursed as the projects progress. The terms of each instalment will depend on market conditions. EEC loans are much more generous than those available on the commercial market.

Britain has always been a big beneficiary of coal and steel Community loans, and many of its EEC partners think that this benefit should be against the substantial deficit about which Britain complains in its transactions with the EEC Budget.

## BP clinches major oil supply deal with Saudi Arabia

By Edward Townsend

British Petroleum has gained access to significant new supplies of crude oil through an agreement with Petromin, Saudi Arabia's state-owned oil organization, to process 50,000 barrels a day at its European refineries.

Companies outside the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) have bought Saudi Arabian crude previously, but the BP deal is believed to mark the first move by Saudi Arabia to set up sub-contract processing arrangements with non-Aramco companies.

Mobil Oil, which is a partner in Aramco with Texaco, Exxon and Standard Oil of California, said yesterday it was negotiating with Petromin after a request for proposals last autumn. Petromin was said to be seeking access to European refining capacity of between 150,000 and 170,000 barrels a day.

Although the BP deal involves a relatively small amount of crude, it is seen in the industry as a coup for the company. BP is short of crude oil and the additional supplies will help to keep refineries operating at a time of low demand.

A BP spokesman said the agreement had been struck "under normal arrangements" but said that financial details were not available.

Industry sources said that BP may have access to some of the oil under the agreement, while the balance is likely to be marketed on behalf of Petromin and some returned to Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia's current production of crude is about 9.5 million barrels a day, of which Aramco takes about 8 million barrels and the remainder is marketed by Petromin.

### Sun Alliance rates up

Sun Alliance has increased its household insurance rates. From March 1 each £1,000 of cover will cost £1.50, a 20 per cent increase. Household building cover is being extended to include damage from the upward movement of land.

### Meat trader inquiry

The police have been asked to look into the affairs of Gilmore and Partners, a London meat trader which went into voluntary liquidation last month with debts of more than £1.5m. It was started six years ago by Mr Gerald Sticher, a Lloyd's underwriter who was awarded the CBE in the New Year's Honours List.

## Bankers unworried by Eurobond tax ruling

By Our Financial Staff

London bankers active in the Eurobond market expressed little concern yesterday over the Inland Revenue's decision that United Kingdom companies tapping the Eurobond market must make interest payments net of tax.

One banker looked upon it as "a minor, but slightly annoying, obstacle, which could lead to an increasing use of offshore finance subsidiaries through which such issues would be routed."

Eurobond issuing banks have noticed a hardening of the Inland Revenue's attitude towards some of the more artificial forms of tax evasion in the Eurobond market over the last two years.

The Inland Revenue said the change was the result of the abolition of exchange controls last October and that it "was no longer prepared to see one United Kingdom resident paying interest on a Eurobond gross to another United Kingdom resident."

At the moment British investors, who have only had direct access to the Eurobond market since the ending of exchange controls, can acquire these bonds, which are in bearer form, which means there is no list of ownership, and claim interest gross.

Some bankers were worried, however, that the move by the Revenue would make United Kingdom issues, which are in any case a small proportion of the total market, more unattractive, since British investors could still buy issues by foreign companies and have interest payments credited to a foreign bank. Foreign investors are unlikely to be keen to buy British issues and have to reclaim the tax on them.

The Revenue stressed that the ruling will apply to new issues only, and interest on old issues will continue to be paid gross. The most immediate effect yesterday was to add to the attractions of sterling Eurobonds on the grounds that such a tax change would make further issues unlikely. Sterling straight bonds rose between 1/4 and 1/2 point.

A legal battle to stop the multi-million pound petrochemical complex planned at Moss Morran and Braefoot Bay in Pife will begin in the Court of Sessions on January 29. The action has been raised by the Aberdeen and Dalgety Bay Joint Action Group against the Secretary of State for Scotland who has already given the go-ahead.



Mr George Hislop: his institution may find its position undermined.

greater discussion on the impact of technological and market changes. "Engineering Our Future, Command 7794, HMSO £5.

Leading article, page 15

Business diary, page 19

## PRICE CHANGES

### Rises

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Allied       | 1p to 79p   |
| Beecham Grp  | 3p to 120p  |
| Distillers   | 3p to 200p  |
| ICI          | 10p to 470p |
| Johnson Matt | 10p to 240p |

### Falls

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Barclays Bank   | 5p to 406p  |
| Darker & Dobson | 11p to 221p |
| Remorse Corp    | 3p to 47p   |
| Howard & Wynd   | 21p to 91p  |
| Ljdenburg Plat  | 5p to 136p  |

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| McCormacdale   | 15p to 103p |
| ML Ridge       | 15p to 205p |
| Peko Wallasep  | 78p to 415p |
| Rio Tinto Zinc | 10p to 352p |
| Smiths Ind     | 10p to 152p |

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Minerco         | 10p to 275p |
| Rustenburg      | 16p to 240p |
| Starbrite Eng   | 8p to 47p   |
| Troch Mines     | 5p to 215p  |
| Waterford Glass | 2p to 25p   |

## THE POUND

|                 | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Australia \$    | 2.98      | 2.01       |
| Austria Sch     | 25.40     | 27.40      |
| Belgium Fr      | 67.50     | 64.00      |
| Canada \$       | 2.69      | 2.62       |
| Denmark Kr      | 12.51     | 11.56      |
| Finland Mkk     | 8.65      | 8.25       |
| France Fr       | 9.38      | 8.98       |
| Germany Dm      | 4.06      | 3.84       |
| Greece Dr       | 99.50     | 94.50      |
| Hongkong \$     | 11.48     | 10.83      |
| Italy Lire      | 1915.00   | 1820.00    |
| Japan Yen       | 555.00    | 530.00     |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.47      | 4.24       |

## Rags to riches tale for brothers who launder shirts

### The men of fashion clean up

Ten years ago Sydney Jacobs and his brother Ronald set out on the up-market road to fame and fortune by opening a dry cleaning shop in central London.

Yesterday the two brothers realized their riches by selling the United Kingdom side of the business to fashionwear group Tricoville for almost £700,000.

Jeeves of Belgravia, the gentleman's gentleman of the clothes care industry is booming. According to those in the know, the upper echelons of London's middle classes are queuing up to have their shirts laundered for £1.25 and their two-piece suits cleaned for £4.70. Some are even prepared to pay thousands of pounds to have the valet service clean and care for their whole wardrobe.

But Tricoville, which is paying £695,000 for the United Kingdom side and £80,000 for

a 10 per cent stake in the international business, is interested in more than the laundry and brush-up industry.

The group, which designs, produces, and markets fashionwear, is hoping for a good return on the franchising and licensing of the name and idea. While it may be some time before there is a retail outlet, the business is a well-known one. Jeeves of Belgravia, the gentleman's gentleman of the clothes care industry is booming.

The United States franchise rights are run by the British Clothes Care Corporation of America Inc which is half owned by Neil & Spencer Holdings, Surrey-based manufacturers of dry-cleaning and laundry equipment. Neil & Spencer also has a 10 per cent stake in Jeeves International, as does Tricoville, the balance

being held by the Jacobs brothers.

Mr Sydney Jacobs, aged 35, who will be staying with the business as a consultant, has worked hand in glove with such fashion folk heroes as Ossie Clark and Zandra Rhodes, running fabric tests for them.

He sees his business nowadays as "translating a service" and admits that the more the economic screw tightens, the better his company does, as suits and coats are cleaned and renovated rather than repaired. In the six months to October 31, 1979, pre-tax profit of Jeeves and its subsidiaries amounted to £96,000, compared with £70,000 for the whole of the previous year.

Although Jeeves does many of the traditional valet services such as packing suitcases for customers, it does not yet rent out maidservants.

ALISON MITCHELL

## SHORTFALL SOLUTION

For private companies with high liquidity and risk of forced distributions at high tax rates. Fully approved and totally secure method. No risk.

Just write your name on company letterhead and post to us today for details. The facility is Limited. (We regret no telephone enquiries can be accepted.)

Managing Director, Dept M.B.A.,  
Ackrill, Carr and Partners Limited,  
Tricorn House, Hagley Road, Birmingham B16 8TP.





## Japan and Sweden buy Iranian crude

Twelve Japanese companies have signed agreements to import a total of more than 500,000 barrels of Iranian crude oil a day this year, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said in Tokyo.

The cost of the oil under direct contracts signed with the National Iranian Oil Company will average \$30 a barrel, it said.

The contracted amount is between 510,000 and 540,000 barrels a day and one half will cost \$28.50 a barrel while the rest will be sold at \$31.50.

The ministry said the oil would cover 10 per cent of Japan's oil needs.

In Stockholm, Svenska Petroleum AB, the Swedish state oil company, and Oilekonomiska AB, a consortium of cooperatives, have signed new contracts with Iran for deliveries of 450,000 tonnes of crude oil this year.

### Smelter project halt

Kloekner Industrie-Anlagen has not yet taken action over its role in a DM 1,000m (about \$260m) Siberian aluminium smelter project, after Aluminium Company of America's decision to suspend talks with the Soviet Union on the matter.

Kloekner is a consortium leader. "We are waiting to see what happens," a spokesman said in Duisburg.

### Dutch changes call

The Dutch economic outlook requires drastic adjustments to government policies and measures to control wages would provide no solution, Mr. Chris van Veen, chairman of the major employers' organisation, VNO, said at The Hague.

### Italian pay claims

The Metalworkers, Italy's largest union, plans to seek big pay rises in 1980, with individual companies later this year, according to union officials in Rome.

### Tokyo money policy

Mr. Haruo Nakawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, said in Tokyo that the bank would maintain its present tight money policy, which it did not believe was leading to an economic "overkill".

### Bona production up

West German industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 1 per cent in November against October figures, which have been heavily adjusted upwards in preliminary economics ministry figures show.

### Foreign cars record

Sales of imported cars in Japan reached a record 60,200 last year, a 20.5 per cent increase over the previous year. Total vehicle sales last year rose to a record of 13 million up 8.6 per cent from 3.56 million in 1978.

### Chinese metal output

China produced 34.43 million tons of steel last year, up 8.3 per cent over 1978, the official Xinhua News Agency reports. Rolled steel output came to 24.76 million tons, up 12.1 per cent.

### Spanish investment

Spain will invest 300,000m pesetas (about £2,000m) this year on development of energy sources other than oil, Senor Fernando Abril Martorell, the vice-premier for economic affairs said in Madrid. The largest investment will go on expanding nuclear energy.

### France buys less oil

France imported 10,312,977 tons of crude oil in November, down 2.3 per cent from 10,556,510 tons in October and 3.3 per cent below November 1978.

## UK manufacturers facing fierce competition from importers

# Sales war ahead in the trucks market

By Edward Townsend

Competition among heavy truck manufacturers in the United Kingdom market is likely to be fiercer than ever during the next five years, with several new models expected to be launched and a big sales offensive promised by the newly-formed British subsidiary of Iveco, Europe's second largest truck maker.

With demand for heavy trucks expected to rise only slightly by 1985, the big British producers, led by Ford, Leyland and Bedford, are certain to face increased pressure from importers. Foreign commercial vehicles took 23.2 per cent of the total market last year against 21.8 per cent in 1978.

Signs of a long sales war came yesterday with Iveco UK's announcement of its plans to increase its share of the British market for trucks over 3.5 tonnes gross weight from 5.6 per cent to 10 per cent by 1985.

The group, which incorporates all the commercial vehicle output of Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic and Magirus Deutz, sold 3,792 vehicles in the over 3.5 tonnes class in the United Kingdom last year and is hoping to boost this to 5,700 this year and 8,000 by 1985.

The new company will combine the activities of Fiat Trucks and Magirus Deutz, which have operated separately in the United Kingdom despite being under the Iveco umbrella since its formation in 1974.

Mr. Frank Tinsdale, formerly managing director of Magirus Deutz and now appointed to head Iveco UK, said Iveco's



Mr. Frank Tinsdale: aiming to overtake Mercedes.

aim was to overtake Mercedes Benz to become Europe's largest manufacturer. The United Kingdom was now considered a major market in parallel with Iveco's "home" markets of Italy, Germany and France.

In Britain, Fiat and Magirus Deutz will continue to operate independently at the sales level and the two marques will be retained. Fiat is better known for its heavy road vehicles while Magirus Deutz holds about 75 per cent of the United Kingdom market for 24-26 tonnes off-road building site trucks.

The two activities will now be supported by integrated management, marketing, parts service and financial control departments.

Mr. Tinsdale said the benefits of the merger would begin to be felt within six

months, although full integration will not be achieved until the group moves into new headquarters at Warrington costing £4m and due for completion in 1982.

The two producers with Iveco UK achieved a combined turnover of £27m in 1979 and are expecting a 40 per cent increase in 1980. The two dealer networks are to remain separate but Mr. Tinsdale expects the total number of its dealers to increase from 75 to 90 by the end of the year.

The formation of Iveco in 1974 as the first pan-European commercial vehicle manufacturer caused speculation about the possibility of other groupings, but none has yet emerged. The aim was to set up a powerful, integrated organization to match the big American and Japanese manufacturers.

It was jointly established by Fiat and Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz, but the latter has now decided to sell its 20 per cent holding, and Iveco will this year become completely Italian owned. Magirus Deutz, however, has agreed a 10-year deal to continue to supply Iveco with engines.

In the first few years, Iveco has been successful in renovating a range of products, standardizing component manufacture and centralizing research and development work. It buys £40m worth of components a year from United Kingdom suppliers.

Iveco estimates its share of the world truck market at 5.6 per cent and its 1978 sales at \$3,259m (about £1,500m). Last year its 14 domestic plants produced 110,000 vehicles, a 3.5 per cent increase on the year, against Mercedes-Benz's 180,000.

## Gas 'up by 60 per cent' companies are told

West Midlands industrialists heard yesterday with alarm that the price charged to them — and presumably to industrialists all over the country — for gas in 1980 may rise by as much as 60 per cent for some companies.

At the monthly conference of the West Midlands CBI Mr. W. E. Blunkley, sales director of the West Midlands Gas Board, was reported to have told industrialists not only that the price of gas would rise but also that there was no hope in the short term of increasing gas supplies to industry.

They were told that no company which did not at present use gas could hope to get it for some years and that firms which did use it and which had plans to expand could not hope to get increased gas supplies to fuel that expansion.

Mr. Reginald Parkes, chairman of West Midlands CBI, said afterwards: "Industry is very worried about this but gas is being compared in thermal capacity with gas-oil, a direct competitor as a fuel."

Richard Evans writes: "The Gas Board confirmed last night the large increase in prices being negotiated with industrialists."

"Our present policy of contract gas, which is for major industry and commerce, is to relate charges to the current oil prices."

"We have always said this and given the present increase in oil prices it is not surprising that we are not being realistic," said a spokesman.

## Insac loses second director

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Editor

Insac Products, the National Enterprise Board subsidiary which handles the export marketing of member companies' computer software, suffered a setback yesterday with the resignation from its board of Mr. Peter Adams, managing director of Systems Programming (SPL).

This comes after the resignation from the Insac board of Mr. Len Taylor, managing director of Logica, another leading software house.

No successor from Logica has been appointed to the Insac board and the question of the company's continuing membership of Insac is in doubt. SPL said yesterday that Mr. Don Wilson, its marketing director, would maintain a liaison with Insac but would not join the board.

## Fines of up to £50,000 listed for breaking Rhodesia sanctions

By John Huxley

The Times has obtained the most comprehensive list yet to be provided of prosecutions brought against companies and individuals alleged to have broken Rhodesia sanctions legislation.

Details were sought following widespread disquiet inside and outside Parliament over the decision not to prosecute large companies alleged to have broken oil sanctions. This led to accusations that the Government had dealt severely with "minor" offences while allowing big fish to get away.

The lists show that fines imposed on companies ranged from £50 and £150 for an offence involving the importation of cufflinks worth £126 to more than £50,000.

The Director of Public Prosecution's office provided details of all cases it had brought, mainly under the articles of the Southern Rhodesia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1968. Only one of the six cases related directly to trade.

Customs and Excise was the only other agency to press charges, mainly under sections of the Customs and Excise Act of 1952. Altogether, it brought 22 cases in which a total of 31 defendants were involved.

Of these, details were given of only 18. Three further cases, involving four defendants in all, were unsuccessful. In the remaining case, the single defendant is now prosecuted from being named by rehabilitation of offenders legislation.

Customs and Excise explained that in the 18 cases for which details are appended a further four defendants were acquitted and a further eight are similarly protected by rehabilitation law.

No further addition to either list is expected, although an appeal is pending in one case brought by the Customs and Excise.

## BAe's 146 airliner wins first orders

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

British Aerospace expects to be able to announce the first sales for its new 146 airliner to one British airline and overseas customer in the near future.

The 146 is being produced as a 70-seater and a 100-seater for airports with short runways. Its four American jet engines will give it a remarkable take-off performance, but the manufacturers claim it will be cheap to operate.

The immediate and medium future of the project was assured when it passed a review point at a recent British Aerospace board meeting. Until then there were rumours within the aerospace industry that the 146

would be cancelled because of a lack of orders.

Barring factors such as a drastic worsening of the oil crisis, the project is safe up to and beyond first flight due in the spring of 1981.

This is six months late according to the original programme, the delay having been caused by industrial action and shortages of materials. British Aerospace is confident it can catch up by the end of 1982 when it will have 146s ready for delivery to customers.

Up to the end of 1979 some £70m had been spent on developing the 146. By the end of this year the figure will have risen to £130m. Total launch costs will be in the region of £250m.

## Building chief sets targets for 1980

By John Huxley

Contractors must aim to start work on 135,000 private houses during the coming year, Mr. Ronald King, the new president of the House-Builders Federation, said yesterday, when launching a 10-point action programme.

Mr. King promised vigorous action to the mortgage shortage, increase the availability of building land, reduce planning delays and improve the industry's marketing efforts.

He said that the mortgage problem should begin to ease during the year, as interest rates started to fall. Nevertheless, the availability of land and the cost of mortgage finance would continue to worry prospective homebuyers.

There was evidence that the Government was beginning to understand the reality of future land shortages and the effect these had, Mr. King said. Recent amendments by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to structure plans to release more housebuilding land are a welcome step in the right direction.

The federation's programme also includes a commitment to secure changes to redress the balance of power between local authorities and applicants. This would mean reducing delays and detailed interference in planning matters.

It will seek amendments to the development land tax that distinguish between windfall gains and gains made by housebuilders in the normal course of trading.

The target set for the industry by Mr. King is modest, bearing in mind the big slump in the public housing sector. Early indications are that fewer than 100,000 public homes were started last year, the lowest total since the Second World War.

Mr. King's target also corresponds to the actual number of new private sector homes built last year.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Need to remember commitment to long-term economic revival

From Mr. Jamie Stevenson

Sir, I was disturbed indeed to read your correspondent, Caroline Atkinson, reporting that "capital projects are (the) next likely targets for public spending cuts". As she rightly states, the "practice of cutting into the public sector's investment has been strongly criticized in the past (and) the present Government has advanced the view that it is wrong to reduce capital spending just because it is easy."

All the more reason, therefore, to be alarmed at your correspondent's next conclusion that "it seems likely that the Government's desperate search for more savings will lead it to cut investment programmes in the time-honoured fashion". I for one certainly hope that this will prove to be an inaccurate prediction and that this Government will avoid such a cynical abrogation of its commitment to long-term economic revival and growth in the United Kingdom,

which itself is so dependent upon the continued provision of the necessary infrastructure and maintenance of existing capital assets.

The construction industry provides one-half of the fixed capital formation undertaken by the public sector and has suffered the greatest damage of all from sharp and massive cuts made in the past in capital investment programmes as an expedient response to financial constraints, notably at the time of the IMF intervention in 1976.

Both this Government and its predecessor recognised the damaging, disproportionate and excessive scale of those cuts, and a wide-ranging consensus has since developed amongst ministers, officials and members of the construction industry that this should never be allowed to happen again. The Government should be a stable programme of capital expenditure upon construction by the public sector. Indeed such a policy was

confirmed implicitly in the Government's latest White Paper on public expenditure in November last year, as well as being explicitly articulated in the Secretary of State for the Environment's press statement at the same time.

Let us hope that government, parliamentary and public opinion is not so cynical, fickle and short-sighted as your correspondent's claims suggest and that, when the key decisions are taken over the coming weeks and the full White Paper on public expenditure plans is published in March, the "seed-corn" of the nation's future economic prosperity is preserved and not sacrificed.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMIE STEVENSON  
Director of Economic Affairs,  
National Federation of Building  
Trade Unions,  
2 New Cavendish Street,  
London, W1M 8AO.

## Why accounting for steel corporation's losses must include added value

From Mr. E. H. Woolf

Sir, In his letter (December 17) Professor A. H. Thornton eloquently pleads the humanitarian case against the imminent ending of British Steel plants. At a time when economic factors alone are considered by those in high places (both in and out of the steel industry itself) it is salutary to have these social factors so starkly placed before the reading public.

It is vital, however, that one major misconception in Professor Thornton's case is identified. He declares that he, as a taxpayer, is prepared to continue to subsidize British Steel, thus implying that its losses are being funded out of taxpayers' money. This is in fact not the case, for two important reasons which are generally overlooked:

1. British Steel funding is made under Section 18 of the Iron and Steel Act, 1975, and bears interest at approximately 11 per cent per annum (as per March, 1979, published accounts). The total interest burden on the British Steel Corporation during its last complete financial year was no less than £197 million, of which more than half went to the British Government. This form of corporate funding is entirely different, in both character and financial effect, from straightforward subsidies out of tax.

2. The notorious PAYE system, in computing taxes by reference to the personal circumstances of employees, has the effect of masking the true incidence of taxation on British Steel. Employment-based taxation at British Steel amounted to nearly £400 million in the period to March, 1979—considerably in excess of its reported losses of £308 million! The entire policy of closure is based on this "loss" figure.

Yet while totally false criteria continue to be used as a basis for industrial policy there can be little hope for industrial revival in the United Kingdom. One wonders at what stage of our decline the penny will drop.

Yours faithfully,  
E. H. WOOLF,  
20 Chesterford Gardens,  
Hamstead,  
London, NW3,  
January 4.

From Vice Admiral Sir Peter Gretton

Sir, I suggest that Sir Charles Villiers should now offer 6 per cent in cash and a further 10 per cent in British Steel bonds to be repaid when industrial profitability is reached. Then the workers will have a direct stake in their industry.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER GRETTON,  
23 Northmoor Road,  
Oxford,  
January 4.

From Mr. John Bourgois

Sir, I asked an estate agent to help me to sell my quite modest house. He measured it and recommended a price and had the particulars typed on one sheet of paper. Before he could circularise it some one got in touch with him and as a result my house was sold on the spot at the asking price.

Total amount of work, including typing, say four hours. The estate agent will receive a fee from me of £990.

I asked a surveyor to look at the slightly more modest house I am buying instead. He took the best part of a morning on the inspection. His report, which is many pages long, must have taken several hours to draw up and get typed. His fee was £100.

The question right? Is it not time that the estate agents reviewed their charges?

JOHN BOURGOIS,  
24 Ainsdale Road,  
Basing W5 1JX.

## Britain's energy strategy and the role of nuclear power

From Mr. Norman Jenkins

Sir, Opposition to the building of nuclear reactors, in spite of its apparent strength, seems to have been dealt a severe, if not stunning blow by a recent decision to go ahead with a new £2,000m programme. Now, only two weeks after the announcement, a survey of the major publications notes a virtual cessation of protest.

Before the situation becomes accepted as inevitable—although some measure of nuclear-powered generation is certainly unavoidable—a world of energy needs and need, not so far from the future, especially if we continue to recognize the United Kingdom's former absurd and indeed stupid waste of fuel in using electricity for space and water heating.

Publication of fuel-use balance sheets, related to capital expenditure, research effort and energy tariffs right across the whole field of strategy, could and should result in public reaction and greater involvement—and a more balanced view towards a realistic nuclear programme.

In view of the recent decision leapfrogging "another" or "at least a government pronouncement on the recommendations of last July from the Macmillan Committee on CHP, one wonders whether the electricity industry could face complete closure, leaving a massive and appalling record of forecasting errors in the last 30 years.

It is not what is disclosed that is important, it is the hidden assumptions that are disturbing. What, for instance, is to be the fate of the dozen turbines now being built for the 7,600 megawatt oil and gas-fired stations still incom-

plete? It is a small point, perhaps, but it is a point that is not so easily dismissed. It involves somewhere between £700m and £2,200m. If these turbines cannot be used in the new nuclear stations, why not?

I hope it is not exaggerated to say that the situation seems to me to be as acute as at the time of sinking of our two remaining battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, in 1941, authority, however, to the obvious but hitherto unencountered menace.

We should be given the facts on which to evaluate all major decisions affecting energy strategy. Either the electricity industry is hiding major evidence or it has too much confidence in the eventual outcome of its own forecasts but the latter position into which the nation can be manoeuvred.

In the meanwhile, this industry, virtually alone without change, will continue to waste the same proportion of fuel as before 1973, two tons for every one turned into electricity.

Such a situation could be said to be a petition between these industries is destructive of the national interest. More than ever there is a growing need for an independent Energy Council to replace the Electricity Council.

To paraphrase Brand, energy is much the serious a thing to be left to government. It should be under no illusion about the warlike emergency.

Yours faithfully,  
NORMAN JENKINS,  
Whitfield,  
Ewsham, Surrey,  
GU10 5BS,  
January 1.

# Linford Holdings Limited

- Improvement in profit to sales ratios in each of our three main activities.
- Particularly encouraging results from Hypermarkets and other Retail stores.
- From 7 January 1980, all Cash and Carry warehouses have been operating nationally under the new name of 'Linford Cash and Carry'.
- Wholesale Distribution has continued to serve the best interests of independent Retailers and Caterers.

## Interim Statement for the 28 weeks ended 10 November 1979

|                                    | 1979    | 1978    |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                    | £0000's | £000's  |
| Sales                              | 498,013 | 419,602 |
| Net Profit                         | 5,079   | 2,953   |
| Profit after taxation              | 4,489   | 2,395   |
| Dividend                           |         |         |
| Interim dividend of 3.5p per share |         |         |
| net of ACT (1978 3.0p per share)   | 1,184   | 1,009   |

Linford Holdings Limited, Brettenham House,  
14 Lancaster Place, London W.C.2E 7U

فهرست مطالب







(Convertible as of and after February 1, 1974,  
into Common Stock of  
International Telephone and Telegraph  
Corporation and Guaranteed on a  
Subordinated Basis by I.T.T. Section  
Corporation of America)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Indenture  
dated as of July 16, 1969 (the "Indenture") under  
which the 6 1/2% Subordinated Guarantees were  
issued, that the I.T.T. Section Corporation, the  
I.T.T. Shareholders Finance, N.V., on the one hand, and  
the International Telephone and Telegraph Corpora-  
tion and I.T.T. Section Corporation, on the other, have  
agreed that the conversion price at which the Debentures  
are convertible into Common Stock of  
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has been  
increased from \$55.00 to \$54.47 per share of Common  
stock.

International Telephone and  
Telegraph Corporation

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

هكذا من الأحول



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Business appointments

## Boardroom changes announced by P and O

Mr P. C. Cassell and Mr G. C. Hoyer, Miller have been made non-executive directors of P and O on the resignation of Sir John Saunders, a non-executive director, becomes a non-executive deputy chairman in addition to Sir Eric Drake.



Mr Gordon S. Plummer

Mr Gordon S. Plummer has been made managing director of Constanter International Trading Company.

Mr J. F. Fraser has been appointed chairman of Lazard Brothers in succession to Mr D. Menier, who will be retiring in March. Mr A. P. R. Clive and Mr A. C. Wright become directors of Lazard.

Mr G. Willoughby is appointed deputy managing director of Mardon and Hall.

Mr Richard Williams has been appointed chairman of International Underwriters (London) as managing director and senior officer for all companies operating in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Mr S. M. Strange has been appointed an executive director of Alexander & James.

Mr J. E. R. Amore, Mr D. M. Frost and Mr D. J. Rigby have become directors of King Trustees.

Mr A. R. Fleming, Mr J. P. Newman and Mr I. O. S. Saunders have become directors of Jardine Fleming, Hong Kong.

Mr D. F. Martin-Jenkins has been appointed chairman of Harrison Container Line and as a director and has been succeeded by Mr W. M. Graham, Mr D. A. Lloyd and Mr V. W. Sampson have also resigned as directors.

Mr R. A. Dabell, Mr A. J. Chamberlain and Mr R. S. Dille have joined the board of Booth Brothers.

Mr G. C. Brown and Mr R. Jones, both members of the board of Alfred Booth, become directors of Alfred Booth Properties, London.

Mr R. A. Dabell, Mr A. J. Chamberlain and Mr R. S. Dille have joined the board of Booth Brothers.

Mr John Nofley has been made a director of Brown Boveri Kent (Holdings) Ltd.

Mr J. A. Smith has been appointed managing director of Platt, Saco Lowell.

Mr D. J. Bowler, director of farm machinery sales and services, Massey Ferguson (United Kingdom) has been appointed director of marketing, Europe and world export operations, for Massey Ferguson.

Mr Peter Barton, currently director of European business development at Perkins Engines, has been appointed managing director of John Fokes Refo. He will continue as managing director of JFH Steel.

Professor Roland Smith has been appointed non-executive chairman of Sharp Unquoted Midland Investment Trust.

Mr R. M. Meinerzhagen becomes joint managing director and Mr S. D. Sharp a non-executive director.

Mr John B. Bateup has joined the board of the Reliance Mutual Insurance Society. It is now branch manager and vice-president of National Westminster Bank's Chicago branch. Since 1977 he has been accounts executive and vice-president of the bank's San Francisco marketing office.

Mr Jack Mawdsley and Mr Charles Novotny have been made assistant managing directors by Tarmac Roadstone (Northern).

Mr Eric Kendall has joined the board.

## Wall Street

New York, Jan 9.—Stock prices began a powerful surge soon after midday that continued until the final bell.

New York, Jan 9.—The stock market pushed broadly higher this morning in heavy trading adding to the strong gains closed late on Tuesday.

Advances led declines better than five-to-one and the Dow Jones Industrial average rose eight points.

Stocks which led prices higher on Tuesday, continued to advance. Bethlehem Steel rose 11 to 25 1/2 and Republic Steel 1/2 to 26 1/2. US steel had yet to trade.

Among computer issues, Honeywell rose 1/2 to 109 1/2. Digital Equipment 1/2 to 69 1/2 and IBM 1/2 to 57 1/2.

**Gold falls \$63.50**

GOLD fell sharply in today's trading, down \$63.50 from yesterday's \$276.00 to \$212.50. The price of gold fell from \$276.00 to \$212.50, a drop of \$63.50.

COTTON was pushed down by speculators, closing down 1/4 to 17 1/2. The price of cotton fell from 17 1/2 to 17 1/4, a drop of 1/4.

COCAINE futures closed a day of speculation, down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of cocaine fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

COFFEE was firm, March 180.00, down 1/4 to 179.00. The price of coffee fell from 180.00 to 179.00, a drop of 1/4.

CHICAGO SOYBEANS AND GRAINS saw little action, with soybeans down 1/4 to 107.00. The price of soybeans fell from 107.00 to 106.75, a drop of 1/4.

|                |    |    |    |     |     |                |    |    |
|----------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----------------|----|----|
| Altier Corp    | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Pullman        | 49 | 23 |
| Altier Stores  | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rapid American | 49 | 23 |
| Altier Silvers | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | RCA Corp       | 49 | 23 |
| Altier Silvers | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 | 29 | 119 | 314 | Rebush Steel   | 49 | 23 |
| Altier         | 48 | 45 |    |     |     |                |    |    |



ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Dec 28. Dealings End, Jan 11.  $\S$  Contango Day, Jan 14. Settlement Day, Jan 21  
 $\S$  Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]



# Appointments Vacant

مكتبات الأحياء

£6,000 plus Appointments

## Degree Finals this year? Your guide to our Milk Round

|                                |               |                                   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Aberdeen (Robert Gordon's)     | 13th February | Leeds Polytechnic                 | 18th February     |
| Aberystwyth University         | 31st January  | Leicester Polytechnic             | 23rd January      |
| Aston University               | 31st January  | Leicester University              | 23rd January      |
| Bangor University              | 29th January  | Liverpool University              | 23rd January      |
| Bath University                | 28th February | London University (Gordon Square) | 12th March        |
| Belfast Polytechnic            | 12th February | Loughborough University           | 24th January      |
| Birmingham University          | 21st February | Manchester University             | 29th/30th January |
| Bradford University            | 11th February | Newcastle University              | 31st January      |
| Brighton Polytechnic           | 12th February | Nottingham University             | 25th January      |
| Bristol Polytechnic            | 4th February  | North Staffs Polytechnic          | 5th February      |
| Bristol University             | 31st January  | Oxford Polytechnic                | 6th February      |
| Cambridge University           | 31st January  | Oxford University                 | 5th February      |
| Cardiff University             | 22nd January  | Plymouth Polytechnic              | 19th February     |
| City University (London)       | 3rd March     | Portsmouth Polytechnic            | 18th February     |
| Cork University                | 15th February | Queen's University (Belfast)      | 30th January      |
| Dorset Institute (Bournemouth) | 13th February | Reading University                | 31st January      |
| Dublin University              | 13th February | Salford University                | 6th February      |
| East Anglia University         | 29th January  | Sheffield Polytechnic             | 15th January      |
| Edinburgh University           | 22nd January  | Sheffield University              | 4th February      |
| Essex University               | 28th January  | Southampton University            | 29th February     |
| Exeter University              | 10th March    | St. Andrews University            | 30th January      |
| Glasgow University             | 7th February  | Stirling University               | 12th February     |
| Heriot-Watt University         | 18th February | Strathclyde University            | 8th February      |
| Huddersfield Polytechnic       | 21st January  | Sussex University                 | 6th February      |
| Imperial College (London)      | 25th January  | Swansea University                | 23rd January      |
| Kent University                | 13th February | Ulster University                 | 14th February     |
| Lancaster University           | 13th February | Wales Polytechnic                 | 23rd January      |
| Lancaster Polytechnic          | 13th February | Warwick University                | 6th February      |

Whatever your discipline, our Telecommunications business can provide:

- the scope and resources to promote your talents
- the creativity and the future to meet your ambitions in work areas such as those listed below.

### ENGINEERING

Research & Development  
New Services Planning  
Large Project Supervision  
Power Engineering

### MANAGEMENT

Accountancy  
Marketing  
Management Services  
Customer Service  
Procurement  
Personnel

### DATA PROCESSING

Programming  
Systems Analysis  
Computer Centre  
Management

**Post Office  
Telecommunications**

For details of time and place, and full information on our graduate opportunities, go to your Careers Office.

If you would like to meet us but can't make the day, or if we're not visiting your university/polytechnic this year, write to: Telecommunications Management Recruitment Centre, Ref. WMI, 151 Gower Street, LONDON WC1E 6BA, FREEPOST (No stamp needed).

## German Tutor (Full-Time)

The Patent Office have a vacancy for a full time German tutor who will be responsible for training Patent Examiners by classes and tutorials in comprehension and use of German, with particular attention to technical and legal vocabulary occurring in related documents. The tutor is also responsible for selection of course material, progress assessment, and coordination of work of part-time tutors.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification in German or be fluent German speakers and should be experienced in teaching adults at advanced level. Preference will be given to an applicant experienced in teaching technical and/or legal German, but applicants with other experience of technical or legal German will be considered.

The post is graded Lecturer II and pay will be in the scale £4202-£5720 per annum (4-Inner London Weighting Allowance of £467), and will be paid dependent on qualifications and experience.

The grading of the post is currently under review.

The post will be subject to the provisions of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme.

Application forms (and further details) may be obtained from:

Miss Ann Ruston, Department of Industry, Establishment Personnel Division, EP3(2), Room 04, Grosvenor House, Dear Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HT, quoting reference FM 145/01 or telephone 01-212 0328. Closing date 29th January 1980.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

## SUB-EDITOR

Academic Press need a meticulous sub-editor (preferably with two or three years' experience and a science degree) to work on a wide range of complex research level journals. If you can cope with a large number of journals at one time, can pace work well while keeping up with important printing schedules and if you want to join an enthusiastic and lively team please write to us with your curriculum vitae.

## EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

Academic Press requires an experienced Editorial Assistant for its large Book Production Department, to work on a new, fast-moving, fast-growing pharmaceutical series, published in paperback, in conjunction with the Royal Society of Medicine.

Applicants must be familiar with copy-editing and proof reading medical/pharmaceutical manuscripts and handling artwork, in addition to working closely with authors and editors. The job calls for a high degree of responsibility and careful attention to detail.

Knowledge of a foreign language would be an advantage as foreign language editions are also published in the series.

Please apply with curriculum vitae. Both of these positions offer benefits which include flexible working hours, non-contributory pension, life insurance and sickness schemes and luncheon vouchers.

Details to:

Joy Stavrou,  
Academic Press Inc (London) Ltd,  
24-28 Grafton Street,  
London, NW1 7DX

## The Chemical Society

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

London

The Chemical Society, a learned Society concerned with the dissemination of chemical knowledge, requires an experienced Administrative Officer. Based at Burlington House, Piccadilly, the successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of the administration of the Society's offices, including acting as the Society's official contact with the Press, the Public, and the other two Central London offices on administrative matters. The management of a lecture theatre is also involved. The Administrative Officer has responsibility for the courier service, the purchase and supply of office stationery for the London Offices, internal printing, and insurance arrangements. The post carries responsibility for 12 staff.

Applicants should have proven administrative ability, and it is unlikely that anyone under the age of 30 will have sufficient administrative experience for this post. The successful candidate will be expected to take up his/her duties in early April, 1980. Starting salary-negotiable from £5,000 p.a. plus £550 p.a. London Weighting Allowance.

Further details and applications forms from:

The Personnel Officer,  
The Chemical Society,  
30 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DT.  
Tel. 01-580 3482

Closing date 1 February, 1980.

## THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

now in its 125th Anniversary year  
is expanding its Appeals Department and requires a

### REGIONAL FUND RAISER

to be employed by National Offices and to work in close co-operation with the Regional Secretaries. The successful candidate will be responsible for the raising of funds for the Association's work in the region. Salary range £5,000-£6,000 plus living allowance outside London. Experience in Fund Raising would be an advantage. Further details and application form from the Personnel Department, 2, Vero Road, London W1N 4AX. Telephone 01-580 9722. Quoting reference number 80.

### GENERAL VACANCIES

### COLEFAX AND FOWLER GROUP

Internationally known company of interior decoration and furniture is recruiting experienced people to assist in the design and production of interior decoration and furniture.

### ANTIQUES SALES

A good knowledge of antique furniture is required. Salary will be according to age and experience.

### FABRIC SHOWROOM SALES

Our product range comprises exclusive fabrics, curtains, upholstery, and more. In addition to having the relevant experience in the textile industry, the person appointed will be a team player in a very busy environment. Salary is negotiable according to age and experience. Four weeks' holidays, bonus scheme, five day week.

Please apply with full personal and career details to:

The General Manager,  
COLEFAX AND FOWLER GROUP,  
39 Brook Street, London, W.1

### EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY

for a person with property experience to join international company of relocation consultants. We require a young hard working person to learn the ropes of the business and to have the potential to move rapidly into a management position. Salary by negotiation, car and fringe benefits. Contact: Arthur Barker, Merill Lynch Real Estate Management International, 7th Floor, 15, Upper St., London, W.1. (Recruitment Consultants).

### PORTER/RECEPTIONIST required

for Kings Road Public House, 115, Upper St., London, W.1. Apply in writing to Janis Martin at above address.

## INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM INFORMATION SERVICES MANAGER/ESS

Applications are invited for the demanding post of Information Services Manager/ess. The person appointed will co-ordinate and spearhead the information output of the Institute. The salary is commensurate with the importance of the post.

Candidates of proven dynamism, with a knowledge of both the media and the oil industry and with managerial experience are asked to write, with curriculum vitae, including current earnings, in complete confidence to:

Mr. D. C. Payne, General Secretary  
THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM  
61 New Cavendish Street  
London W1M 6AR  
(Marked Personal)

## THE TIMES

### EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENT SALES EXECUTIVE-GERMANY

Following the promotion of our representative, we require a qualified Sales Executive based in London to represent The Times in Germany and other territories. The person appointed will co-ordinate and spearhead the information output of the Institute. The salary is commensurate with the importance of the post.

Candidates of proven dynamism, with a knowledge of both the media and the oil industry and with managerial experience are asked to write, with curriculum vitae, including current earnings, in complete confidence to:

The Employment Manager  
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED  
200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ

## A RARE OPPORTUNITY To sell choice Florida, U.S.A. Real Estate

Punta Gorda Isles, Inc., a major American real estate corporation with assets of \$160,000,000, has a 21 year history of growth and stability and is listed on the American Stock Exchange. Now for the first time we seek sales people or organization to represent us in the sale of prime investment property with favourable terms in England (Sweden).

Interviews will be scheduled in London (Stockholm) in late February. Write: Richard J. Page, Marketing Director, Punta Gorda Isles, Inc., 1625 W. Marion Ave., Punta Gorda, FL 33950.

## Someone Special



YOU'RE SOMEONE SPECIAL. Interested in telephone sales, self-motivated, positive and determined to succeed. Intelligent, articulate. Able to enjoy working hard for financial reward.

WE'RE SOMETHING SPECIAL. Reputable, well-established, fast-expanding, we will give you a professional training to enable you to sell our services to top Management.

We pay a basic salary of £3500 per annum and commission on all sales. On target earnings in excess of £5000 p.a.

If you wish to know more, are aged between 25-40, and can commute to our offices in Hamper Smith, please ring:

01-741 1231, Ext. 250259,  
ask for Brenda Spiller or  
Helen Keenan.

## Working in a Personnel Department and want a boost to your career?

We are a well established City Company, currently seeking a Recruitment Officer. The successful candidate will primarily be responsible for the recruitment and selection of office and sales staff numbering at present 250. This post includes peripheral personnel administration duties and therefore, in addition to sound recruitment experience in a clerical or related environment, knowledge of current employment legislation is desirable. This post would ideally suit someone at present working in a similar position who is anxious to broaden their experience and advance in this field. Preferred age range 25-50. Salary negotiable with twice yearly reviews. Season ticket loans, pension scheme and other benefits.

Please telephone Miss Harris for an immediate interview 01-247 5432.

## A TRAINEE MEDIA SALES c. £4,500

Develop your initiative and skills to the full with a magazine publisher based in W.1. This young, dynamic company offers full training to successfully conduct business at an executive level in a fast-moving environment. If you wish to be a part of a young and enthusiastic team and are yourself confident, outgoing, determined to succeed in a business career and are aged 19-24, ring Atracola Walls or Barry Eaglestone right away on 01-629 7262.

Media Appointments  
(Rec. Consultants)  
7 Princes Street, London, W.1

## SELWYN SCHOOL, MATSON HOUSE, GLOUCESTER

Applications are invited for the

### HEADSHIP

## of this Independent School

of 250 girls, which will become vacant in January, 1981, owing to the retirement of the present Headmistress. The School prepares girls for the Oxford "O" and "A" level examinations and university entrance. Candidates should be graduates and communicant members of the Church of England. Further information concerning the School, and details of salary, may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Headmistress at the School.

## GROUP PROPERTY MANAGER

Provident Financial Group is a Consumer Credit Company which has interests in the fields of Banking, Computer Services, Estate Agency and Insurance with a turnover in excess of £200 million a year.

We now wish to appoint a Group Property Manager who will advise on and control the property interests of the Group and its subsidiaries. At present over 500 Freehold and Leasehold properties of widely differing varieties throughout the U.K. and Eire are involved and current development plans necessitate changes.

This is a senior appointment reporting direct to the Company Secretary.

The principal responsibilities of this new job are: to plan future property requirements with subsidiary companies;

to ensure the best utilisation of Group properties by co-ordinating acquisitions and disposals; to compile and control Group property budgets; to be responsible for managing and directing the existing team within the Group property department.

We are looking for an A.R.I.C.S. (male/female), preferably between the age of 28-35 with initiative, well developed managerial skills and the ability to negotiate and advise at all levels of management.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and the responsibility involved. A company car will be provided, and the Company operates a contributory Pension and Life Assurance scheme. Assistance will be given with re-location expenses.

To apply, please write with full C.V. to:

Mr. P. W. Brereton,  
Company Secretary,  
Provident Financial Group Limited,  
Colonnade, Sunningdale Road,  
Brackley, Bedfordshire MK43 0JQ.  
Telephone: (0274) 33321, Ext. 202.

Provident Financial Group Limited

Colonnade, Sunningdale Road, Brackley, West Yorkshire MK43 0JQ.

## HAMPSHIRE

The Hillier Arboretum

### CURATOR

£5,721 to £6,527 per annum

A curator is required for this world famous Arboretum near Romsey in Hampshire, which extends to 115 acres and is reputed to be one of the largest collections of its kind in the temperate regions. The Arboretum, which is held in trust by the Hampshire County Council, comes under the general control of the County Estates Officer. The Curator's responsibilities include the protection and enhancement of the Arboretum's collection of woody plants, the control of public access and information services and to advise the Hillier Arboretum Management Committee. Applicants should therefore possess a sound knowledge of the maintenance and cultivation of trees and shrubs, including plant identification. Suitable experience in the management of similar establishments and recognized qualifications are essential.

Application forms and job description available from the County Estates Officer, The Castle, Winchester, telephone Winchester (0962) 4411, extension 496, and returnable within 14 days.

## ASSISTANT APPEALS SECRETARY

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund is entirely dependent on voluntary support and its laboratories in London constitute the largest independent cancer research centre in Europe.

An Assistant Appeals Secretary is required at headquarters to join a select team to raise funds for and to inform people of the Fund's important cancer research programmes. This is a new post offering the prospect of an increasingly responsible role in all the fund-raising work of the Appeals Department.

Applicants should be aged 35-45 with experience of public speaking, initiative, creativity, a pleasant personality and ability to communicate with the general public are essential. Salary commensurate with responsibilities.

For further information write or telephone Miss S. M. Hurley, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Tel. 242 0200, ext. 305.

## CORPORATE PUBLIC RELATIONS

International company seeks experienced public relations officer to develop and coordinate its corporate affairs department. This varied and stimulating post, which involves art and sports sponsorship, press and public relations, audio-visual aids and special sales, etc. An enthusiastic and creative person will be welcomed by this hard-working team of professionals. Location: City of London. Salary: £5,500-£7,000. Apply with C.V. to Box 0213 F, The Times.

## ACCOUNTANT

£7,500

We are an expanding group of companies in the shipping industry based in London. We are seeking a qualified accountant to assist in the preparation of accounts and to manage the company's financial affairs.

For further details and application form, please write to:

Mr. A. Taylor,  
Maritime Finance Ltd.,  
25 Abchurch Lane,  
London EC4N 3DF.

## GENERAL VACANCIES

ASSISTANT EDITOR - Busy editorial department in Bloomsbury needs well-organized assistant editor to co-ordinate proof reading and copy editing to work with Managing Editor on a wide range of general and illustrated books, with an opportunity to work individually on special projects. Four weeks' holiday p.a., £5,500 salary. Please apply to: Mrs. Jenny Morrison, 01-242 6061.

ACCOUNTS TRAINER, under 20, for private City firm, with experience. £5,000 p.a. or more. Apply to: Mr. J. G. 01-252 7696.

TRAVEL CONSULTANTS required if you are either a graduate widely travelled, or have travel agency experience. Although full training given, contact Mike Gossie, Travelers, Travel Centre, 25 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. 01-242 9831.

PORTER/RECEPTIONIST required for central London. Position involves reception and answering of calls. Salary £3,500 p.a. Apply to: Mrs. Jenny Morrison, 01-242 6061.

GENERAL MANAGER/ESS required for Kings Road Public House, 115, Upper St., London, W.1. Apply in writing to Janis Martin at above address.

GENERAL MANAGER/ESS in trading company. £5,500 p.a. Apply to: Mrs. Jenny Morrison, 01-242 6061.

## accountancy personnel

ACCOUNTANT

E14 c£7,000

A highly responsible and wide ranging post. No 2 on the accounting/admin side of a noted legal firm. Quasi by no means as significant as ability and staying power! Ref. (1) 718.

CITY ACCOUNTANT to £5,000

Excellent benefits including mortgage assistance, BUPA, etc. make this the perfect opportunity for a young accountant. Salary £5,000-£5,500. You'll be joining a small successful firm's broking co. and never stand still. Ref. (2) 750.

LATE NIGHT OPENING THURSDAY UNTIL 7 P.M.

63 Moorgate, EC2

01-628 8785

ST. OLAVE'S & ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOUNDATION

CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS

The Governors invite applications for the post of Clerk to the Governors of the above Foundation and its two Schools. Salary £5,000-£5,500 a year dependent upon experience and qualifications. Applications form and details of appointment available from the Clerk, St. Saviour's School, New Kent Road, London, SE1 1AN.

Appointments Vacant also on page 20











